WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY,

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 247 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
[illegible]	MOREA	10,890
[illegible]	MANTUA*	10,902
[illegible]	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
4th January	CHINA	7,952
[illegible]	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
[illegible]	NALDERA*	15,825
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
28th "	CHINA	7,952

*NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA — *Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT — Through steamer from China. Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
30th December	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
3rd January	MASHOBRA	8,288
20th "	CANAKA	6,612
6th February	MADUKA	8,000
26th "	LOMALA	
12th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
20th	MANDALA	8,246

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December 1922	MALWA	
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	Do. do.
24th March	SALAERA	Do. do.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
17th Dec.	LINGA	Karachi direct, Embarkation 9-30 P. M. 16th
20th "	VARELA	Karachi and Busreh
19th "	LHASA	Karachi coasting
23rd "	MASHOBRA	Karachi direct.
28th "	KARAGOLA	East and SouthAfrica via Prburder
22nd "	BARAPETA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	21st Dec.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indo Maru	S Kametaka	17th Dec.	29th Dec
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	26th Dec.	7th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	22nd Dec
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan
Koishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th Dec.	17th Dec.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan,
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th "	21st "
Tamba Maru	D Acshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,998,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
S. B. LYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,404
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-entata-tion to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajamundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.
A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
[illegible] Indian Company was the first [illegible] in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) in the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST, JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

INSURANCE.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO, LTD,
Head Office:
6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
Patron:
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
Chairman:
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan.
CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
For Proposal Forms etc., Apply to the Head Office or to Local Secretary,
46 Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Wanted Energetic Canvassers.
Liberal Terms Offered.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000
Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.
LALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

HOTEL.

Telg Loge, Tel. No. 2710.
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,662
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DRAFTSMEN (buildings) required. Apply HORMASJI ARDESHIR, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R2279

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing office correspondence. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7515 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2264

WANTED.—A CLERK, Knowing typewriting for a Press. Gujerati preferred. Apply Box No. 7519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2274

PAPER SALESMAN Wanted, a first class man to sell ready stock. Only reliable men with good credentials need apply to Box No. 7527 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11635

WANTED—A qualified and practical GARDENER to develop a garden at Thana. Salary according to qualification with free quarters. Apply to Messrs. M. P. MEHTA, Chakla Street, Bombay.
A R2232

WANTED—AN AGENT for the Province of Sind by an Indian Life Insurance Office. Guarantee of business and a Bank reference are necessary. Very liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 7515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2263

WANTED—A Gujerati hard working UNDERGRADUATE as a general Clerk. One knowing typewriting preferred. Pay Rs. 80 to really competent man. Apply personally. T. P. LAL & CO., Barbhai Moholla, Bombay 3.
A R2292

WANTED—A first class ENGINEER for an up-country mill, who has actually been in charge of mill engines, long service, efficient supervision and fuel economy essential, handsome salary to a really good deserving man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2246

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEERS for Educational and outdoor work in Afghanistan, preferably graduates of Indian or foreign Universities. Apply to the undersigned stating nationality, age, terms of employment and salary expected. Accompanying copies of testimonials will not be returned THE EDUCATION MINISTER to H. I. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Kabul, Via Peshawar.
A C11573

WANTED—Trained and untrained GRADUATES UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICULATES for the Education Department of his Imperial Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. Apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality and salary required. THE EDUCATION MINISTER to H. I. H The Amir of Afghanistan, Kabul, Via Peshawar.
A C11571

WANTED.—An L. C. E., or a B. E., on the Temporary Establishment on a salary of Rs. 100 per Mensem with usual conveyance and travelling allowance when on duty according to rules. Apply sharp to the undersigned with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) M. T. ADALJA, Executive Engineer Surat and Broach District. Camp, Billimora 16th December, 1921.
A C11656

WANTED—LADY DOCTORS and LADY TEACHERS, preferably qualified. Lady Teachers expected to know sewing cutting, knitting cookery and laundry. If married husband will be provided with his vocational work. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned stating age nationality, salary required and if married husband's qualifications and his terms of employment should also be stated THE EDUCATIONAL MINISTER, to H. I. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Kabul, Via Peshawar.
A C11572

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Allahabad Improvement Trust on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by Rs. 50 annually to Rs. 750. The candidate must be young energetic and a qualified Engineer of either an Indian recognised institution or of equivalent European qualifications with experience in Roads, Buildings, Water Supply, Drainage Works and, if possible in town planning. Candidates must state their age and submit copies of all certificates supporting their qualifications and experience. Application should reach the undersigned not later than 3rd January, 1922. (Sd.) D. R. RANJIT SINGH, L.M.S., K-I-H., O.B.E., M. L. C., Major, I.M.S., Chairman, Improvement Trust, Allahabad.
A C 11669

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Experienced L. C. P. S. (Bom.) Doctor, possessing good testimonials wants EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Apply Box No. 7521 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2280

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—A large open space in parts or whole, near the French Bridge, Chowpati. Apply MORARJI GOCULDAS AND CO. Ismail Bdgs. Hornby Road, Fort.
C R2267

TO BE LET—FLATS and ROOMS of most suitable accommodation at Agripada Chanel Street, Plot No. 147, Bombay Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10 Nishanpada Road, Khadak or on the premises.
C R2216

FOR HINDOOS available at Cassum Mahomed Mitha Building, Lal Baug, cheap double rooms with independent pipe and gallery. Proximity Tram and Railway Station. Apply Bhaiya on premises or write to Estate Manager, KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, Tambakanta, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2291

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at re sea rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vgetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY. C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR HIRE—A brand new Overland 4 Touring Car is open for monthly hire. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
JA R2212

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FOR SALE—A fine, decent and light VICTORIA and a good horse are open FOR SALE. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
J R2213

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—One or two OIL ENGINES and also grinding mills with accessories all in good order. Apply with particulars to ALLADDIN AGENCY, Kotah.
K R2254

FOR SALE.—One LOOM PLANT, of 100 Looms from 36in. to 54in. Reedspace with necessary preparatory machinery. Only genuine buyers please communicate to Box No. 7523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2283A

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 6/4s. SIZING MACHINE by Henry Livesey's make of 12ft. headstock 60/36 cylinder in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI AND CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R2261

FOR SALE.—A new quite unused 45K1, Singer Machine largely used in Harness making and other Leather Goods Manufacturing Factories, very cheap. Apply Box No. 7491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2186

FOR SALE—One Second-hand, 3 Bowl CALANDER, 44 in., by Bently and Jackson in first-class condition. Price 550 C. I. F. Bombay, or near offer, only genuine buyers need apply. Please communicate to Box No. 7524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2283B

FOR SALE.—One second-hand Spinning Plant, consisting about 8000 Ring Spindles with all necessary preparatory machinery, guaranteed over-hauled before despatch, and in good order. Terms moderate. Only genuine buyers please communicate to Box. No. 7522. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R. 2283

FOR SALE—Scantlings, logs and lathis of teak, saj, mangee, etc., and also charcoal of superior quality delivered at Ghatera station on Sangor Kutni Section, G. I. P. Ry., at moderate rates. Apply to ATMARAM KUNDENMAL GUPTA, General Contractor, Sangor, C. P.
K R2271

FOR SALE.—The following COTTON MILL MACHINERY in first class condition and which can be seen working at the Mills any time by appointment. BLOW ROOM.—1 Double Crighton Opener by Platt Bros. of 1899; 1 Double Crighton Opener by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 3 Hopper feeders by Lord Bros. 1903; 10 Single Scutchers by Brooks and Doxey of 1899 . 37" Lap; 2 Single Scutchers by Platt Bros. of 1902 37" Lap; 1 Dust Willow by Holts. CARDING.—8 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" en wire, 50" Cylinder, 26" Doffer by Brooks and Doxey of 1902" 4 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 48" Cylinder, 24" Doffer by Ashworth of 1899. FRAMES.—6 Heads of Drawing Frames of eight deliveries each by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 2 Slubbing Frames of 90 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 6 intermediate frames of 126 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 12 Roving Frames of 160 Spindles each 7" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899. The above Machinery is to be sold in one Lot. Apply to Box No. 7514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C11611

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—All beautiful and complete unused pictorial sets; 10 Azerbaijan 1918, Rs. 5/13. 17 Saargebiet 1921, Rs. 5/13. 14 New Ukraine 1921, 12 as. The Lot Rs. 11/15. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C11659

EDUCATIONAL.

THE GUJARAT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.—The next session commences on the 1st of December, 1921. The Entrance Examination for non-matriculated students will be held on 30th Nov. 1921. TRIKAMLAL A. BROKER, M.D., Principal.
M R2253

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A wooden cot, made of one full plank (6ft. 9in. by 4ft. 3in., and 1 portrait of the late Nawab Walajah Bahadur of Arcot, both of which once belonged to him only. A rare opportunity for admirers of fine art and antiquities. For prices, etc., please communicate with HAKIM MAHOMED SHERIFF, Government Khazi, Babu Ran Street, Vallore.
N R2257

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED YOUNG MEN to learn, within a year, cultivating his own land, which is provided by us on a small premium Apply Box No. 7494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2196

FINANCIAL.

A —Capitalist wants to join as a partner by investing a good sum in a running profiteering business concern of long standing. Apply Box No. 7516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2200

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—PHELPS WIRE WHEELS (Patents Pending) Size 30 x 3½. Complete sett at Rs. 260. Apply A. M. JIVABHOY, Metal Factory, Love Lane, Byculla.
T R2219

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

BRICKS BRICKS BRICKES Best Kalyan Bricks are available in large stock at Messrs. J. S. MEHTA AND Co., 108 Parsee Bazar, Street, Fort, Bombay.
2278

OF INTEREST TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS SHIPOWNERS and others. Hauling gear and Hoists. Fairbank's morse, more 10 H. P. and 15 H. P. with engines from stock. Apply to:—PYNE HUGHMAN and CO. LTD. Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T C 11352

OF INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS.—HALL & DAY-RLDER TRUCKS 2 ton to 7 ton at less than cost price. Apply to:—PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R11653

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS from 2 annas to Rs. 5 each. Stereoscopes with 24 Views Rs. 15. JAMES MANUFACTURING CO. Gramophone, Harmonium and Rubber Stamps Works, 163, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.
T R2290

FOR SALE.—Encourage home industry as it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafide merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

PASSENGERS intending to travel from Bombay by this Railway between the 23rd and 27th December, inclusive are advised to register accommodation at Colaba without delay.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th December, 1921.
C 11620

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY the 24th and 26th instant those days being Public Holidays (Christmas) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
C 11647
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1921.

NOTICE.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—New premises next to Hylands at Hughes Road. Spacious Rooms with large show-windows, interior rooms suitable for Motor and Cycle firms, Draperers, Milliners, Jewellers, Druggists, general stores etc., Apply to

H. M. MEHTA and CO.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 11570

FOR SALE.

VERY valuable landed property at Kandewady, Girgaon, admeasuring about 168 square yards, consisting of ground floor and three upper stories monthly rent about Rs. 250 tenure of land free hold and bounded on the two sides by public Roads. Offers are invited at the following address any day between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Address:—
RAMRAO MOROBA,
Moroba Lodge, Naigaon Cross Rd.,
C2289 DADAR.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 23rd day of December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
MOOLJI HARIDAS and S. NARANJI and CO.
Agents.
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ld.
Henshaw Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1921.
C 11649

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A Professor for an Ayurvedic Pathshala at Pattan in the Baroda State. He must be highly qualified in Ayurveda, and (2) should be an experienced practitioner of several years standing. He will have to work as a Principal of the College and as Chief Physician in the dispensary. He will be allowed private practice if it does not interefere with his duties. (Pattan is a large town with rich population) Men who have studied or who can study the Western Medical literature will be given preference. The pay will be according to qualifications from Rs. 150 to 260 per month. The applicants should apply with copies of certificates and testimonials before the end of this month to the undersigned.

SUMANT B. MEHTA,
Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda.
Baroda, 14th Dec. 1921.
C 11657

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale.)

Handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sidebeard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room suits sofas and easy chairs, and rich ornaments, typewriter, one phonograph with records. One camera with lence, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Breamsmead, one engraving machine and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown almyrahs, writing tables, glassdoor bookcases, easy chairs, roll top teapoys, reclining sofas, one rubber tyred landowlet English Premulstor Baby's automatic Cradle, one Rubber tyred landolet, one, 14 hand Waler Horse, one set harness one ½ size slate billiard table with balls and cues, etc.

The property of C. H. Binks, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL AND SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, Monday, 19th Dec. 1921 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on plot 114, the following plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site known as Plot No. 114, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, having a frontage of about 67 feet to Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage to a proposed road in the rear and containing an area of about 819 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 115, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, situate at the junction of Sandhurst and Chinch Bandar Roads having long frontage to three roads and containing an area of about 1078 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable corner plot known as plot No. 4 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road with a similar frontage to a road in the rear containing an area of about 776 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 774 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 6, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 767 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable corner site known as plot No. 7 Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 757 square yards.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreements of the sale apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WHITE TALL ROUND BOTTLES, CHIMNEYS, MILKING MACHINE, TOYS, ETC ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as pieces of cloths white and coloured empty bottles, trunks, gramophone with records, leather bags, silk shawls, wearing apparel and one lot cast iron, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:

About 447 cases each 10 gross white tall round bottles size 1/8, 1/16, 1/32. oz.

17 cases about 35 doz. "14" wonder chemneys.

3 cases perfection milking machine complete.

2 cases superior cream separater.

1 case toys.

156 cases cooking fat ying at Messrs. Jeeva and Co., godown at Mazagon Tram Terminus (Shroff's Wadi) and will be sold in the same conditions in which they are lying there.

6 cases stone ware water filleter size 2, 3 and 4 gallons.

On account and risk of Messrs. H. A. Abdool Satar and Co.

2 Bales each about 60 pieces of Printed Cotton Satteen cretonnes in all 3124½ yards.

On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.

2 cases criterion stove wicks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHUNAM KILN STREET LAMINGTON ROAD, TARA TEMPLE LANE.

Under instruction from the owner Messrs BENNETT and CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1922. sell by public auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Forasland or ground being a portion of the land which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road and which is situate behind Khetwady Lane, Girgaum, B. Ward and registered by the Collector, land revenue under old No. 75 New No. 13572 Old survey No. 186 and new survey No. 7386 and admeasuring 300 square yards or there about with the messuages buildings or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. ward 69885 street No. 2 D. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Pawaiwalla on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Vithoba Moray on or towards the south by the property of Krishna Moreshwar Gidh and on or towards the North by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground being a portion of a land known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road situated behind Khetwady Lane, Girgaum D. Ward and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 75 New No. T-13572 Old Survey No. 186 and new survey No. V-7376 containing admeasuring 375 yards or thereabouts together with the messuages buildings or erections standing there on assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under D. Ward No. 1900 (4) Street No. 3 C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Waman Damodar Pitale on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Sabhaji Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT and Co.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1921.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CRESCENT SOAPS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st Day of December 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J. S. Mody and Co. auctioneers will sell by Public auction at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of The Anglo Siam Corporation, Agents to Messrs. Joseph Crosfield and Sons Limited and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahmed Hoosen and Co. soap merchants of Vargadi.

100 cases English Crescent Soap. 12 oz.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGUAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with sections 55 x 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December 1921 and TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. Goods, Piano, Timepieces, Raw Wool, Railwheels, (steel), motor lorry wheels, (Rubber) medical Books, Sojour's Cyclopedia of Practical medicine, law books, Bicycle, Gas Cylinders, Coir Mattings Paint, chaukas, saddlery, English and Indian patent medicine, kit bags, shoes, boxes, and trunk, brass and Copper ware, bussine, old clothing, Empty drums and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHISTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD DANA BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji Deceased by virture of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the mater of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate containing by admesurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Said Trustees, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the Said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 503 BAGS OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

By the order of Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha Ltd. and on account and risk of Ramdas Madhowji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 19th instant at 3 45 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. Dewji Jethmull at Khan Bazar, Bombay the following:—

503 Bags of White Java Sugar Mark T. W White, M. B. K. Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT OF CHUNAM AND COAL DUST:

Re. Suit No. 4015 of 1921.
Valli Mahomed Kassam.
vs.
Abdulla Haji Mahomed.

Under instruction from Mr. Abdulla Haji Mahomed the Receiver in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One lot of Chunam and Coal dust, which are stored at Khadi Bandra.

The Chunam will be sold by Khandi and Coal dust in one lot.

The sale will be by samples of both exhibited in the above auction rooms. Purchasers are requested to see the above lot beforehand.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL ENGINE, CENTRE FUGAL PUMPS, LATHE, CRANE, ROLLING MILL AND WIRE DRAWING BENCH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 4139 of 1921.

Gustad A. Mama ..... Plaintiff
vs.
K. N. Master and Co. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Gustad A. Mama, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the defendants, K. N. Master and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st day of December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the defendants show rooms, at Gol Pitha at Sandhurst Road, in the Globe Cinema Building, the following:—

1 Oil Engine, 33 B.H.P. (Natural), complete with self-starter.
9 Centrefugal Pumps 125 feet total head with cast iron footwalls and strainers.
1 Lathe, English, complete, Hollow Spindle Shop Crane two tons.
Rolling Mill "D" size, Brown and Watts.
Wire drawing bench Brown and Watts.
The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 19th December 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TEXTILES, SUCH AS Coats Warm Frocks Serge and Khaki Drill, Forage Caps, Cotton Drawers, Flannel Belts, Smock Kneaders, Cotton Gowns, Knickers Serge and Khaki Drill, Heavy and Light Woollen Jackets, Cavalry Kurtas, Long Woollen Gowns, Haversacks, Blankets, Peak Caps, Light Woollen Trousers, Khaki Twill Shirts, Worsted Socks, Warm Payjamas, Braces, Flannel Shirts, White Puggrees, Pith Helmets, Mosquito Netting, Bags for Mosquito Nets, Overalls, Tents Newar Goats Hair, Oakum, Pyjama Girdles, Canvas Bags, Food Covers, Grey Cloth, Caps, Comforters, etc.

Under orders of Controller (Sales), Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1921, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Surplus Textile Store Depot, Howard and Bullough Mill, De Lisle Road, Parel, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The materials may be inspected on the 15th and 16th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes at the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Tobacco, C. Carbide, Sugar Planks, Die Stocks, Rattans, Cocoanuts, Tin plates Machinery, Carbide, Empty Drums Capes, Books, Spelters, F. Organ Crucibles, Toys, R. Material, Films, Fire Cracers, Chemical, Timber (loose), Bricks.

Cases Empty, Canned Goods, Coal, Iron, Matches, C. I. Pipes, etc.

MENESSE and Co.,
Austioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOUS.

Sale of the Surplus Stock in Trade of the well-known firms of Messrs. Beebee and Co., at Old Great Western Hotel Building; opposite the Government Dockyards; Apollo Street.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 21st 22nd and 23rd December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.H.) each day sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Beebee and Co., comprising fine porcelain, tea in great variety; porcelain and satsuma vases bronze articles, artistically carved ivory figures, carved wood tea poys, stands silk goods; and similar other object of presentation and arts including a pair of large procelain jars about 54" high and a large Eagle figure in Bronze.

The goods will be on view two days before the race.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual life Reading and Character reading of everybody etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope on date of birth. Price Re. 1. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram. Vizag District.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, shiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Shahu Nagarwasi Natak Mandali

Will perform
(the late Mr. G. B. Dowal's)
FULGUNRAO
(Similarity of Photo)
or
The Gan harva Natak Mandalis
Prose) SANSHAYA-KALLOL
at the New Elphinston Theatre
Grant Road
on Tuesday 20-12-21, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The Falgunrao's part will be taken by the Mandalis Proprietor Mr. Ganpatrao Jo hi—the well-known and best Actor in India.

Tickets can be had at the
Elphinston Theatre from 12th instand
Manager,—SHAHU NAGARWASI N. M

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between us the undersigned PRANSHANKER MORARJI ACHARYA and VARJIWANDAS SAKERLAL carrying on business of Stationery hosiery and general merchandise at Hararwala Building, Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, under the names style and firm of Messrs. PRANSHANKER MORARJI ACHARYA & CO. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the 31st day of October, 1921, so far as regards the said Varjiwandas Sakerlal who retires from the firm. All debts due to or owing by, the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Pranshanker Morarji Acharya who will continue the said business under the names style and firm of Pranshanker Morarji Acharya and Co.

Dated this 15th day of December 1921.

PRANSHANKER MORARJI ACHARYA
VARJIVANDAS SAKERLAL.

C11658

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

RETIRING ROOMS with detached bath rooms, entirely under European Supervision, are available at Matheran station at Rs. 8/8 per head per day for Board and Lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to the Manager, Retiring Rooms, Matheran station. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral station.

2. On and from Thursday, the 22nd December, 1921, until further notice the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

	1 Down	3 Down	5 Down
Neral	d. 5-50	10-10	16-20
Matheran ...	a. 7-25	11-45	17-55
	* Up.	4 Up.	6 Up.
Matheran ...	d. 8-0	13-0	15-35
Neral	a. 9-25	14 25	17-13

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 17th December 1921

C11643

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

PERSUANT of the provisions of Section 22, 23 and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 I hereby fix the following dates for the General Elections of the Councillors to take place in the year 1922:—

FIRSTLY:—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the wards Wednesday, the 18th January 1922.

SECONDLY:—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—
Tuesday, the 7th February, 1922.

THIRDLY:—For the Justices' Election—
Tuesday, the 14th February 1922.

FOURTHLY:—For the Fellows' Election—
Tuesday, the 21st February 1922.

Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or for the Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application to the Commissioner's Office at any time within 7 days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward and Justices' Elections.

As regards nominations, attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Ward and Justices' respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 16th December 1921.

C11655

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIHH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administrations of the property and credits of ABDULLA KASAM, late of Junagadh in the territories of the Sirkar of Junagadh Hafai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

AHMED ABDULLA also of Junagadh Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, temporarily residing at Kolsa Moholla Street, in the City of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of December, 1921.

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.

C11654

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in constructing water gullies in Foras Road, between Sukhalji Street and Fulkland Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 9th day of January, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Account.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to received them by the Dy Ex. Engineer Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

J. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
Bombay Municipality.

Ex.-Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th December, 1921.
TA
C11644

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. Kanji Karsondas and Co., Cloth Selling Agents of the Globe Mills that the share of Th. Lakhmidas Bhimji in our clients' said firm ceased from the 31st day of October, 1921, pursuant to his agreement with our clients and the said Th. Lakhmidas Bhimji has no concern whatsoever with our clients' said firm from the said date.

Dated this 16th day of December 1921.

MADHAVJI and CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Kanji Karsondas and Co.

103, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 11646

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JACO BALLI JACKSEYBHAI and RAJABALI JACKSEYBHAI, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, trust, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their office at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Doongri, Tantanpura or Bengalpura Street, otherwise called Bengalpura Omerkhady the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3144 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2954 and Street Nos 77-79 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage and beyond that of Visa Oswal caste, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Tantanpura Street and on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by the house of Alibhai Kikabhai Soorji and, on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the property of Purmanand Dewji.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1921.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C11645

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4427 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 18th day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VIII of 1913 and having its registered office at 25, Wuudby Road within the Fort, Bombay. ..... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

ESMAIL HAJI KASSAM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company being 319/21, Memon Mohola, Bombay No. 3, without the Fort..... *Defendants.*

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff Company claims from the Defendant two sums of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,200 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest and the costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of January, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of November, 1921.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11656

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-day at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
English Magician Entertainer
LOUIS NIKOLA
LOUIS NIKOLA
Special engagement of the Ragtime Kings
THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO
In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.
THE GREAT ALBERT HALL FIGHT
Ted (Kid) Lewis vs Johnny Basham
For the Middleweight championship of Europe.
HAROLD LLOYD
in his absolute latest
"NUMBER PLEASE"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Can Beauty Solve the Servant Problem?
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
Supplies the Answer in the New picture
HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?
HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?
Comedy Drama in 5 Reels.

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
Produced by the Cines Co. of Rome amid Gorgeous Settings in the Palm Groves of Mesopotamia and the Rose Gardens of Persia.
The action of the Story takes place at BASRA, MOSUL, ISPAHAN & SHIRAZ
A Spectacular Production
Full of Pomp and Panoply of the East.
The Story is full of excitement and works up to a tremendous climax at the end, when the lovers are awaiting the death stroke at the hands of the executioner. The Emir enters and pardons them and the jubilant cry resounds from all sides.
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week
"IT HAPPEND IN PARIS"
(5 parts—6000 feet)
It is an interesting and exciting photoplay the Story of which is specially written by the world-famous French Tragedienne
SARAH BERNHARDT
for her favourite and highly talented understudy
MME. YORSKA
who is featured in a dual role of twin sisters in this photoplay.
Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
A Comedy in the Programme.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

WEST-END CINEMA
CLEOPATRA DIDN'T GET ALL DOLLED UP JUST FOR FUN--SHE HAD A REASON
SEE
HOUSE PETERS IN
"SILK HUSBANDS
AND
CALICO WIVES"
And see how a simple country Wife can Measure up to the big standards set by the city. See how the modern little cinderella became the fine Princess. See and learn what raiment will do plus a little sound commonsense
IT'S A GREAT
PLAY FOR EVERYONE
Don't Miss It.
WATCH THE DATE

AMUSEMENTS

THE SECOND WEEK.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-Night and this week. further 6 parts—Episodes 4 5 and 6—6000 feet of their tremendously popular and intensely thrilling Serial
"The Tiger Band"
Featuring the celebrated dare-devil, death—defying Star,
HELEN HOLMES
Remember you have seen "The Lost City," produced by Warner Brothers. This Serial is also produced by the same company
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m, (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
THIRD WEEK Episodes 7, 8, 9,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
CHANDRAHASA
BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
CHANDRAHASA
A revised version of the well-known story of the great devotee of Shree Krishna. The ruthlessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assasinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own meshes.
CHANDRAHASA
See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya' Failure of Dushastabudhi
CHANDRAHASA
A perfect photographic jewel.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW
A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fight like a tigress.
FIFTH WEEK———TWO EPISODES.
Episode 11th. Dangerous Water
" 12th. The House of Treachery
THE DESERT WOLF
A western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

By Special Request
FEW DAYS MORE
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
100 ANIMALS 125 ARTISTS
LOCATION:
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
Daily at
9-30 P. M.
Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17.

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Indo Maru, Kamatika, Yokohama.
S S Kristiamaford, Trygun, New Port.
S S Lhasa, Woolat.
S S China, King, London.
S S Jalavijaya, Wilson, Moulmein.

DEPARTUIES.

Dec. 18.

S S Malay Maru, Saito, Kobe.
S S Keisin Maru, Nishimara, Kobe
S S G M Embiricos, Condylis, Genoa.
S S Hwahiya, Paramore, Hongaong.
S S Lhasa, Mahomed, Aitepey.
S S Braunels, Meyer, Adelaide.
S S Havildar, Creeoin, Calcutta.
S S Havildar, Crebbin, Calcutta.
S S Rigi Neilson, Cape Bords.
S S Linga, Grant Karacha.

S S Indo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru 3559, Captain Kamatika arrived in harbour on Saturday from Qokohama with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The steamer Ahmeda 1331 tons Captain Cuinningham arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Lhasa:—The B. I. S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa 959 Captain Wollat arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail general cargo and passengers.

S S China:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English Mail steamer China 4173 tons, Captain King arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with the English mail of 3rd December general cargo and passengers.

S S Malay Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha steamer Malay Maru 3250 tons, Captain T. Saito sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia Steam N. Co steamer Jalavijaya 2297 tons Captain Wilson sailed on Saturday for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Keishin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Keishin Maru 2666 tons, Captain T. Nishirusa sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S G. M. Embiricos:—The W. and A. Graham and Co.'s steamer G. M. Embiricos, 3444 tons, Captain G. Condylis sailed on Sunday for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Hwahiya:—The steamer Hwahiya 3318 tons, Captain R. Paramore sailed on Sunday for Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Havildar:—The Turner Morrison and Company's steamer Havildar 3086 tons Captain Crebbin sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rigi:—The steamer Rigi 3637 tons, Captain Neilson sailed on Sunday for Cape Bordo with ballast.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 957 tons Captain Grant sailed on Sunday for Karachi with mail (English) general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Dec. 17.

S S C/O. Marseilles for Liverpool:—96 bales wool, Bombay Co. 24 bales wool, N. Nazar and Sons.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—2001 cwts myrabolams, D. Damji and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—118 bales wool C. Ramsurup; 200 cwts kismis, U. Monilal and Co, 4 bales cotton, V A Save;

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—3 cask wet gutts, R. Allmahomed.

S S Circassia for New York:—10 bales wool carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 110 tons, castor seed, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Dunslaw for Hull:—600 cwts. castor seed, Turner Morrison and [illegible] cwt. myrabolams, B. Damji and Co.

S S Othello for Hull. 4000 cwts linseed, The Orient Co., 2 32 cwts myrabolams, D. Damji and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Ghent —250 bales cotton, V. A. Save;

S S Rio Preto for Ghent: 250 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Rio Preto for Ghent:—250 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, N. Rajaramrau and Co., 200 bales cotton, K. Thacker and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Antwerp:—41 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save; 100 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S S Levanzo for Genoa:—3000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S G. M. Embiricos for Genoa:—3000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Plassy for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Shahristan for Antwerp:—3000 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Hwah Yih for Hongkong:—50 cwts. bess wax, A. Vally and Co. 23 cwts. aloes, H. B. Ramjee and Co. 18 cwts buffalo pickers, C. Nathoo.

S S Genoa Maru for Hongkong:—1 case Rino horns, H. Lalljee and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co., 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Keishin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

Dec. 17.

S S Neuralia from London. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Company.

74 cases bath bricks, 4200 casks cement, 6 cases chemicals, 6 cases boric acid, 10 dasks boric acid, 1 case carbonate of soda, 1 cases nitric, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, cases leather, 15 kegs red lead, 2 cask red lead, 190 kegs white lead, 1 case opium, 2 cases drug, 22 cases mdcl. spiritus p. .p 281 cases medicines, 19 cases quinine, 18 kegs. quinine, 8 cases cod liver oil, 60 cases cyrup. 23 cases tinend fish, 10 cases tinned meat, 35 cases tart fruit, 9 cases dried fruits, 2 cases almonds, 12 cases glass bottles, 9 casks, glass bottles, 15 cases glass ware, 9 casks glass ware, 1 case lamp, 46 cases barley, 36 cases barley and oats, 81 cases corn flour, 18 cases oat meal, 2 cases gum, 3 casks gums, 7 cases raisins, 150 barrels raisins, 49 cases herrings, 1 cases cowhides, 1 pkg. cowhides, 20 casks hazel nuts, 25 casks brazel nuts, 350 cases gin, 75 cases wine and spirits, 165 cases wine, 40 cases ginger ale, 254 cases vinegar, 1 cask vinegar, 7 bdles brass sheets, 6 casks copper ingots, 40 bottles quick silver, 2 cases iron castings, 17 cases essential oils, 4 cases salad oil, 227 cases castor oil, 52 cases olive oil, 3 barrels mineral oil, 1 drum mineral oil, 19 drum oils, 1 drum lubricating oil, 113 drums paint, 1742 kegs paint, 14 cases paint, 233 kegs zinc paint, 47 case colour, 140 drums varnich, 31 50 bales paper, 31 cases printing paper, 4 drums coal tar, 5 cases perfumery, 77 cases biscuits, 32 cases chocolates, 42 cases canned provisions, 10 cases essences, 211 cases confectionery, 7 pks. confectionery, 19 cases cheese, 22 cases currants, 26 cases pickles, 6 cases provisions, 1 case sago, 21 case jam, 44 cases oil stores, 4 cases cocoa, 45 cases salt, 10 cases mustard, 24 cases soap, 34 cases pepper, 52 cases sugar, 1 bale cotton drill, 5 bales cotton canvas, 1 case twine, 2 cases silk yarn 2 cases tobacco, 33 cases cigarettes, 1 cases cigarettes, 1 case cigars, 16 bags paraffin wax 1 cases specie.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE
Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps, Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines, Rice hullers, Shafting Pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

FACT ABOUT FRUITS!
LONG FELT WANT.
whese will you enlist your orders for
FRESH FRUITS AND DRY FRUITS!
Drop a Post Card and you shall have them at your places.
FIXED RATES TERMS CASH
We Solicit your Christmas Orders
THE FRUITS & STORES SUPPLYING AGENCY,
Vithal Sianna Building, Lowhar Street, Bombay No. 2, Crawford Market, Shop No. 58.

E. D. S.
United Mills.
CLOTH SHOPS.
Forbes Street, Fort,
and
Abdul Razak Terrace,
Parel.
BARGAINS.
December 18th to 23rd.

? does "BBBB" mean?
BBBB is The Trade Builder.
BBBB is The Success Insurer.
BBBB is The Cheapest Advt. medium
BBBB is The Encyclopædia.
BBBB is The Directory.
BBBB is The Publisher of Biographies.
"BBBB" is The Best
BOMBAY BUSINESS BUILDER
Of 231 Hornby Road, Bombay.

X'mas Eve
PHILLIPS & Co's PRIZE TABLE and BRAN PIE
The Annul Treat for the Children.
Grand X'mas Prize Table Re. 1 and 2.
Bran Pie Re. 1 and Annas 8.
ON FRIDAY THE 23rd and SATURDAY THE 24TH
Commencing at 5 p. m. sharp
AT
PHILLPS & Co. LTD.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOM BAY.

GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By Appointment to H. E, the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG, CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

To obtain Health and Strength
take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Health and Strength.

Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Fleul. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Manager
Telephone 2457

X'MAS FISH POND

We invite you to come yourself and bring your children also to

THE X'MAS FISH POND

NOW OPEN AT

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES,

KRISHNA BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

Re. 1 only For a dip

It will fetch you valuable presents

From 8 Annas To Rs. 10 Gauranteed

All Prizes—No Blanks

COME TO-DAY

AT

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES.

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMADO."
CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Sterl. Silver case from ——— Rs. 65
14 ct. gold case from ——— Rs. 125
18 ct. gold case from ——— Rs. 175
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.
MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD.
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—

H. A. KADIR & Co.

Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		150

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		11 16
Sales		20 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 25
	March	17 25
	May	17 13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16 48
	May	16 54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Dec.	10 60
Jan.	10 70
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 64
April	—
May	10 44
June	—
July	10 29
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 87
Nov.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10 58
January	10 61
February	10 53
March	10 46
April	10 51
May	10 48
June	10 41
July	10 35
August	10 23
September	10 04
Oct.	9 87
November	9 77

Tone :—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 45
Jan.	19 60
February	19 75
March	19 90
April	20 05
May	20 20
June	20 25
July	20 35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

A. G. Bengal, Good		7 40
" " Fully Good		7 90
" " Fine		8 15
No. 1 Oomra, Good		8 25
" " Fully Good		8 75
" " Fine		9 25
A. G. Broach, Good		9 05
" " Fully Good		9 50
" " Fine		10 00
A. G. Scinde, Good,		7 35
" " Fully Good		7 85
" " Fine		8 05

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 15th Dec 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	No change.
Public Deposits	£ 13,906,000	Inc. £ 1,960,000
Other do	£ 140,900,000	Dec. £ 1,800,000
Govt. Securities	£ 69,800,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Other Securities	£ 80,700,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Notes & Gold	£ 22,200,000	Inc. £ 300,000

The Bank Reserve is 14 per cent of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 14th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 48
" " " Mar.	17 48
" " " May	17 28
" " " July	16 90
Spot Cotton at New York	18 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 84
" " " May	16 75
Fair Rio Offee (No. 7 quality)	9 7/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/4

New York, 15th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 50
" " " Mar.	17 48
" " " May	17 27
" " " July	16 88
Spot Cotton at New York	18 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 85
Futures at New Orleans May	16 75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5/16
Demand Bills	99 5/8
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	66 3/8

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

In accordance with 30 points higher reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 475 and gradually declined to Rs. 471. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 475 and Rs. 471 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 472. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 473. At Colaba market opened at Rs. 475 and closed at Rs. 473. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs. 424 and gradually declined to Rs. 413. Rs. 414 being the rate at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 413 and went down to Rs. 406 the rate being Rs. 407 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr/January was Rs. 315 and March Rs. 3.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the inquiry was very little. About 1200 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 17.7

F. G. M. G. Broach April-May.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec-January.
F. G. M. G. Bengal March
Fine M. G. Oomra Decr/January.
Fine M. G. Oomra March.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	2?555 Bs.
Wheat	726 Cwts.
Linseed	309 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	9933 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5197 "
Castorseed	356 "
Rice	6679 "
Myrabollams	646 "
Cottonseed	17922 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1269 "
Juwar	1950 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	1341 "
Coal	7082 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

1 30 p. m. Bombay, 17th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1-4 5/16
Fcs. Demand	340
American Dollars	366
Hongkong Dollars	2.10
Shanghai	277
Japan	173
Singapore	176

Market :—Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-9-0
Bars gold forward 28-8-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 28-7-6
Bars silver ready 93 4-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 93-1-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 93-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange quiet steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 347.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 367.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 357.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 173.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 165.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 200.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 277.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 176.
On New York Bank's D D 369.
London gold ready s. 98-10.
London silver ready d. 35-10.
London silver forward d. 35-6.
Tone of silver China Covering Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.17.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.90.
Italian Exchange 91.50.
Swiss Exchange 21.40.
Belgium Exchange 55.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 820.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds the 1931 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 1949 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.
The following are the closing rates of the Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 115, By. Cotton 1390, By. Dyeing 1670, Bradbury 1200 xd., Century 1020, Cent. India 4750, Colaba Land 2630, Coorla 320 xd., Crescent 605 xd., Currimbhoy 1652/8, David 1537/8, Edw. Sassoon 685, Fazulbhoy 1575, Finlay 1810, Gorkak 280, Ind. Bleaching 232/8, Ind. Malwa 700, Jamshed Mfg. 575, Kastoorchand 1375, Kohinoor 3490, Luxmi Cotton 5050, Meyer Sassoon 420, New Great 1052/8, New City 910, Pabani 1075 xd. Paris 1175 xd. Phoenix 1150, Premier 255, Planet 360, Shapurji 412/8, Simplex 932/8, Swan 1450, Swadeshi 4745, Tata Mill 1625 and Vishnu Cotton 2125.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 740 xd, Ahd. Elec 175. Alcock 767/8, B. Burma 480, B. Burma N. I. 127/8 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 11, B. Tramway 131/4, B. Flour 1625 B. Steam 270 xd. Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1420, New India 20, Bundi Cement 42/8, Ind. Cement 310 xd. Tata Iron Ord. 77/8, Tata Tata Iron Defd. 227/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 200, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 70 and Scindia Steam 8.

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HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman :
SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY, BART.

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A MERRY X'MAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

The West End Buffet

within the premises of the

WEST END CINEMA

Orders are now being booked for Xmas, New Year and Presentation Cakes Almond Iced and Artistically decorated

MADE FROM THE FINEST SELECTED INGREDIENTS ONLY.
Quality guaranteed Second to none.

OUR FAMOUS CONFECTIONERY, HOME MADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES AND NEAPOLITAN ICES ARE UNAPPROACHABLE.

Prices for quality defy Comparison.
Book your orders early and avoid disappointment.

The West End Buffet,

at the
WEST END CINEMA,
Charni Road, BOMBAY.

AT OUR DOORS! SWARAJ IN TWO MONTH!

Do your duty by spreading Khady cloth and thus give freedom to the mother India from the slavish mentality.

PURELY HAND SPUN AND HAND WOVEN CLOTHS

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coating Pieces 8 yards long and 1 yard broad..	5	0	0
Double coating Do	7	4	0
Shirting .... Do	4	8	0
Dhovaties 8×1½ yards pair	6	4	0
Do 6½ Do	4	8	0
Do 7 Do	5	0	0
Do 10 Do	7	8	0
Do for females Do	5	0	0
In colours Do	6	0	0
Towels 2 yards long and 1 yard broad	1	2	0
Do 1½ yards long and 1 yard broad	0	15	0
Upper cloths 2½ yards long and 1 yard broad	2	0	0
Turbans 4½ yards long and ½ yard broad	1	4	0
Gandhi cap	0	3	6
Do both side useful	0	4	0
Handkerchiefs	0	4	0
Bed sheets 2½ yards long and 1½ yard broad..	2	4	0

All striped cloths are being foregin, we cannot supply. All articles are being supplied by railway parcel the customers should with the railway station and address to legibly only in English.

We shall supply coating and shirting in colours (kakey, black blue, red etc.) charging one Rupee extra per piece. Samples will be sent at once piece each but no small pieces will be sent as samples. There will be no commission on the above prices. We assure you and guarantee that our cloth is of purely hand spun yarn without any mixture of mill yarn. Bleaching charges will be 0-1-0 per yard extra. Every order should follow 25 percent in advance, otherwise no reply will be given unnecessarily.

Apply to:— THE MANAGER

Hand Spun and Hand Woven Cloth Mart,
PEDDAPURAM, Godavari Dt.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 24.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races; Third Extra Meeting.

Meeting of the Karnatak Community Lakshmi Bagh, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to form an Akhila Karnataka Sangha.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

VAKIL—At Pedder Road, Bombay, on 18th December, 1921, at 7-45 p.m., Ardesir Framji Vakil, Solicitor, in his 84th year. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 4 p.m. (S. T.) this day.

Death of Dr. Atmaram Vasudev Velkar, L.M. & S., (aged 65) on Sunday at 4-33 a.m. Deeply mourned by his two sons Dr. S. A. Velkar and Mr. R. A. Velkar, two daughters and wife and also by his nephew Dr. M. B. Velkar, large number of relatives and members of his community.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Central Cooperative Institute, Khetwadi Main Road, to consider the municipal Franchise question.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Central Board appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the organisation of the Corps has now made all arrangements for the enroling of Volunteers in the Corps, and those desirous of joining the same are requested to apply to the enroling Committee at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, from 1 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) daily.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Dr. Rajabally Vishram Patel, Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir Temulji Bhicajij Nariman, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Mr. Govind Chimnaji Bhate, and Mr. Ali Akbar.

His Excellency the Chancellor is further pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Mr. N. C. Daruwala, (vice Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram, B.A., whose term of office expired on the 29th November 1921).

Mr. M. Hesketh, (vice Mr. Dinshah F. Mulla, whose term of office expired on the 9th December 1921).

AMERICAN GRADUATE ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed to start such an association with the following aims and objects. All persons with American Education and experience are requested to attend a preliminary meeting to be held on 21st of December 1921, in 343 Sadashiv Peth at 3 p.m. Those who are unable to attend the meeting should send in their suggestions on the following address.

(1) To promote acquaintance and social intercourse of persons returning with American Education and experience.

(2) To assist Indian students in America to find suitable opportunities in India for their work.

(3) To assist Indian students going to America with Educational information, regarding American Institutions.

Membership in this Association is open to all America returned persons, on payment of an yearly subscription.

The office-bearers, constitution rules etc. are to be settled at the time of this meeting.

All America returned persons are requested to attend this meeting or show their sympathy by writing letters on the address given below.

Dr. S. V. Ketker, Dnyan Kosh Office, Poona.

MOLESTING TRAMWAY PASSENGERS

ACCUSED GETS FOUR MONTHS.

Before the same Magistrate Inspector Finan charged Bapulal Manilal, (a volunteer) and Tukalal Salviya with rioting and being members of unlawful assembly.

The evidence showed that on the 17th November the accused were molesting the tramway passengers and throwing stones upon them.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to eight stripes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

This Committee will sit in the Secretariat at 5-0 p. m. to-day (Monday), to examine Major-General Sir H. Freeland and Mr. R. T. H. Mackenzie. It will then not assemble again till January 2nd when it will hear Mr. J. R. Reynolds, C.I.E., Manager, Port Trust Railway.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

MUST HAVE DELEGATION CERTIFICATES.

The chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, Ahmedabad, writes to us for publication:—

In order to avoid disappointment intending delegates are hereby requested to take particular care to bring with them proper credentials from the Provincial Congress Committees of their Provinces entitling them to obtain admission tickets on payment of prescribed fees. No one who does not hold a proper delegation certificate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the proceedings of the Congress. Provincial Congress Committees are requested to take prompt action in filling up the vacancies created by numerous arrests in various Provinces. Reception Committee expects each Province to meet with the situation created by the adoption of the policy of repression and return their full strength of delegates to the Congress.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

The fourth meeting of the Industrial Disputes Settlement Committee was held on Friday in the Labour office in the Secretariat at 5 p.m.

Answering the Chairman's questions, Mr. Clayton said that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay employs about 17,000 persons, of whom 16,000 would be unskilled workmen and 1,000 represent technical labour. Asked if there has been any unrest recently amongst them, Mr. Clayton said he had just settled a strike amongst the men. The strike was due to a misconception. He thought Works Committees a very good idea. With reference to last year's Municipal scavengers' strike, Mr. Clayton held the interference of outsiders responsible for it; he availed himself of every offer of assistance that came to him to terminate the strike. Witness mentioned particularly Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Azad. Each of these two gentleman was in turn appointed the sweepers' plenipotentiary. When the representatives arrived at settlement which was thought unfavourable, he was promptly disowned. The strike was eventually settled by means of conference between a committee elected by the strikers and a committee representing the Corporation. Asked as to how the strikers elected their committee, witness said that there was really no machinery for choice among them. Witness was of opinion that it would be good to promote the organization of labour. One of the main causes of strikes was the raising of wages by a particular firm or Government without reference to other employers who are eventually forced to follow Suit. A general agreement among them to the effect would be desirable. The organization of labour pre-supposes commonsense and education which are at present lacking. Without them organization may even prove dangerous. On the whole, everything considered, witness thought good would result from a trade-union movement in India. The best way of teaching the value of organization would be to organize them first for amusements and welfare work. Asked if he would welcome the intervention of an impartial outside body for conciliation preceded by enquiry, Mr. Clayton said he was against enquiry but favoured arbitration. Witness admitted that the apprehension that if enquiry is barred, a Conciliation Board might become a mere wage-raising machine seemed justified. Witness desired a Board which would give an award on the merits of the case, in cases of strikes.

Asked by Mr. Kaye whether a Works Committee should deal only with welfare work or might even consider disputes, Mr. Clayton thought it would be of advantage in every way. Should wages and hours of work be ruled out of their purview? No. Here the Chairman pointed out that by combining among themselves, the mill-owners had made these their exclusive province. Asked if it was not necessary at first for the growth of trade-unions to import educated leaders, witness stated he was definitely opposed to it.

Mr. Macnaughten wished to know if there had been any noticeable tendency on the part of the Indian worker to improve with higher wages the standard of his living. Mr. Clayton knew for a fact that the labourer in Bombay really spent his money on brightening up his life. If he had accomplished little so far, it must be remembered that the average man got no chance at all with the present pressure on accommodation.

Answering Mr. Petit, witness had found no reluctance on the part of the municipal staff to occupy the municipal quarters. The Conciliation Board should be formed on application by either party.

Mr. Kanji Dwar Radas was a seaching cross-examiner. He wished to know why when witness advocated the joint organization of employers especially in the Public Utility Services, he should deny it to the men. Witness said the men were incapable of it. What then was the remedy? Witness would advocate a beginning with organization for welfare work; organization from other purposes would follow soon. Asked if welfare-work by employers was not really strike-proof machinery, witness said, "not in England at any rate." The Chairman here said that there had been an attempt in England and America to represent it as such. Mr. Kanji next put some questions about the allegation recently made by Mr. Thakkar that mukadams extort as much as Rs. 100 or 120 from applicants for municipal service on Rs. 18 or 20 per month. Witness was understood to say that such practices might have existed in the past but they did not obtain now. Questioned further as to whether there was no place at all for outsiders in the helping of uneducated labour, witness admitted that they might come in for educational propaganda, but not with reference to industrial matters. How then are workmen to improve themselves as regards these? Witness thought, by the slow growth of education. Mr. Kanji wished to know whether it was their fault that the Corporation had not yet introduced compulsory primary education. Asked if the proposed Conciliation Board should be formed under an Act of the Legislature, witness was inclined to think so.

To Mr. Mahomedbhoy, witness said that except for Conciliation Boards and Works Committees the time was not ripe for any other legislation to control the relations between Capital and Labour. He did not think the formation of Conciliation Boards would give any impetus to the outbreak of strikes. He would not mind having on such a Board persons not connected with the industry at all, but the majority should have some knowledge of it. He could not say if the Chairman should be elected by the Board or nominated.

The Chairman put some further questions with reference to the composition of the Board. Supposing the Board was composed of a nominated Chairman, two members to represent Capital, two Labour and two nominated to represent the general public, would that be suitable? Witness thought it would not be an unsatisfactory Board, but would prefer a stronger representation of the Public.

GOVT. AND N. C. O. MUNICIPALITIES.

SCHOOLS BROKEN OPEN.

A SERIOUS DEAD-LOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

The Government of Bombay passed a resolution dated the 7th instant informing the non-co-operating Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad of their default in not keeping their schools open to Government inspection and authorising the Commissioner, Northern Division, to suspend the educational activities of the said municipalities after fixing a period for them to reconsider their decisions. The period fixed by the Commissioner ended on Saturday the 17th instant at 5 p.m. The Nadiad and Surat municipalities passed resolutions transferring the management of the schools to the local National Education boards.

The Ahmedabad municipality asked the Commissioner to extend the period till Government passed resolutions in relation to municipalities that receive no grant allowing them individual control. Municipal schools are closed for the Congress vacation. Government took charge of the Municipal school buildings at Nadiad and Surat after breaking open locks, while at Ahmedabad they took charge of the Schools Committee office. A serious situation has arisen. Civil disobedience is likely to start first week of January.

PAIMARY SCHOOLS TRANSFERED TO KELAVANI MANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 16.

With reference to the Government resolution of 7th instant regarding the resolution of the Surat Municipality dated 4th July last, calling upon the Municipality of Surat to perform its duty in respect whereof the Municipality has been declared by Government to have made a default and fixing a period ending 5th to Saturday last within which the duty should be performed. The Surat Municipality convened a special general meeting of the Municipality on the Thursday, when the following resolution was passed:—

"This Municipality considers it its sacred duty to give effect to the explicit mandate of its electorate, and holding the principle of undivided Municipal control over educational institutions exclusively maintained by the Municipality, regrets its inability to go back on its resolution of the 4th July 1921.

The Municipality invites the Government to legislate as soon as possible to meet the requirements of schools solely maintained by Municipalities and trusts that in schools solely maintained by Municipalities and trusts that in doing so, Government will recognise the principle of making the municipal bodies true, self-governing institutions, by reducing to the lowest possible extent official or external control or interferance. In that event the Municipality will be prepared to reconsider its resolution of 4th July, 1921.

In the meantime to protect the interest of pupils according to the wishes of the rate-payers this Municipality hereby sanctions the transfer of all the primary schools under its control to the Surat Rashtrya Kelavani Mandal, to lease to the said Mandal school buildings which are municipal property, to sublet the school buildings at present leased to the Municipality and to let the school furniture, etc., for a period of one year. The transfer and lease of buildings and the use of furniture shall be given to the said Mandal at a nominal rent of rupees ten per month.

The Municipality further resolves to give Rs. 40,000 to the said Mandal for maintaining those schools to be paid immediately and hereby lends the services of all the teachers and office staff of the Municipality for a period of one year from this day, the mandal being liable for the salaries of teachers and the staff."

In pursuance of this resolution all the primary schools of the Municipality have now been transferred to the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal and the leases of the premises wherein these schools were conducted have also been transferred to this body. Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner, has arrived here.

HOW SCHOOLS WERE BROKEN OPEN. AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 17.

The Municipality of Surat having resolved in its general meeting on the 15th instant to hand over all its primary schools to the Local Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal duly delivered over their possession over a regular lease on a stamped paper and all other necessary legal formalities were gone through. The Commissioner N. D., Mr. Pratt, called upon Dr. Dixit the President of the Municipality, and asked him to deliver the possession of the schools to the Education Department and give a sum of Rs. 50,000 in advance to the Education Inspector by 2 p.m. for defraying the costs of these schools. In the event of failure to comply with these demands Mr. Pratt said he would take extreme steps. Of course, the President was not the Municipality and the possession of the schools was with the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal, so Dr. Dixit could not under the circumstances, comply with the above demands. He was however, asked to see that there should be no breach of peace if possession was forcibly taken by him. After 2 p.m., (some say even before that) Mr. Pratt ordered the Police to break open the locks of the Rashtriya schools and thus forcibly take over the possession. By now, some five schools have been thus seized and during the course of the day other schools will be disposed of.

The party proceeds to the building, the D. S. P. asks his policemen to apply a hammer to the lock, and then some of them enter inside, remove the board of the R. K. Mandal, break open other locks inside the premises and put up their lock on the outer door and finally leave some policemen to guard the building.

By the time this is in print some developments may take place, though the whole N. C. O. section is perfectly calm and unruffled following the non-violent creed to the letter.

FOR ANGORA.

SOON TO COLLECT 50 LACS.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

The work of collections for Angora Fund is in full swing throughout the country and out workers all over India are trying their best to collect the first instalment of 50 lakhs of rupees. Twenty-six thousand pounds have already been cabled to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and another instalment of twenty-four thousand pounds is going to be sent within a few days. Collections in Bombay are being vigorously made and wealthy merchants are responding to the call of duty. Seth Chotani, Dr. Saiyed Mahmud, and Maulana Masud Ali Nadvi are busy in raising funds.

Telegrams and messages are received in the office of the Central Khilafat Committee urging upon the Indian Muslims the immediate nelessity of sending large amounts to Angora. Saiyed Ameer Ali's letter to Seth Chotani has already appeared in the Press, and it clearly shows how the Indian Muslims can serve the cause of Islam to the best of their capacity under the present circumstances. The Khilafat cause for which the Mussalmans are religiously bound to make every sacrifice, demands pecuniary help at this critical juncture. Every believing Mussalman is therefore expected to contribute his mite towards this sacred cause, on the success of which our national existance and eternal solvation depend.

In addition to the donations already announced in the Press, following contributions above Rs. 500 each have been received in the Central Khilafat Office:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	24 hours sale proceeds of Tea and Pan Shop of Haji Yousuf Juma Chaiwala	1,104	5	3
2.	Khilafat Committee, Kharagpur	500	0	0
3.	Khilafat Committee, Aliabad (Oudh)	815	0	0
4.	Khilafat Committee Punjab, Lahore	10,000	0	0
5.	Hide Merchants' Association, Cawnpur	8,600	0	0
6.	Khilafat Committee Bhroach and Adjoining Village Committees	1,557	9	0
7.	Kutchi Loharwadi Jamaat of Bombay	1,725	0	0
8.	Mussalmans of Kadi, Gujrat	2,000	0	0
9.	A friend of Mahatamaji	1,000	0	0
10.	Khilafat Committee of Assam, Sylhet	1,100	0	0
11.	Angora Fund Committee Rudauli (Oudh) ...	1,435	0	0
12.	Khilafat Committee, Yeola	1,700	0	0
13.	Khilafat Committee of of Tanda (Fyzabad, Oudh)	1,600	0	0
14.	Khilafat Committee of Bengal, Calcutta ...	15,775	0	0
15.	Mussalmans of Indore ...	1,000	0	0
16.	Khilafat Committee of Ajmer	14,000	0	0
17.	Khilafat Committee, Tandah (Fyzabad, Oudh)	2,000	0	0
18.	Hajee Latif Ishaq Sahib Parak of Bombay ...	1,001	0	0
19.	Hyderabad (Deccan) friends	500	0	0
20	Ghulam Rasool Sahib of Lahore	2,000	0	0
21.	Khilafat Committee of Poona	2,100	0	0
22.	Jamaat-i-Misgaran-i-Ahmednagar	1,000	0	0
23.	Khilafat Committee of Kafleta (Surat)	500	0	0
24.	Abdurrahman Mudliar Kasanagod	600	0	0

CONGRESS BULLETIN NO. 11.

DIRECTIONS FOR DELEGATES.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.

There are two railway stations for up-country delegates coming to Ahmedabad, the one is the main Ahmedabad station for both metre and broad guage lines, the other is the Ellis Bridge stations situate on the Ahmedabad-Dholka metre gauge line. The main station is about 2½ miles distant from the Khadi Nagar, whilst the Ellis Bridge station is only 7 minutes walk from the Khadi Nagar. The B.B. and C.I. Railway Company have, for the convenience of the delegates, kindly arranged to run special trains between Ahmedabad and Ellis Bridge stations via Sabarmati. The timings of these local trains have been so arranged as to connect the through lines on both metre and bread gauge lines. It is, therefore, advisable for incoming delegates and visitors to book directly for Ellis Bridge station. The railway authorities are making arrangements at all important stations for direct booking to the Ellis Bridge Delegates from the Punjab, Delhi, U.P. are advised to travel on metre guage via Delhi and Bandkuri, booking themselves to Ellis Bridge. In travelling via Baroda they may find it difficult to get accommodation in the mail and passenger through trains coming to Ahmedabad from Bombay. Delegates and visitors from Behar, Bengal, Orissa and Assam can travel either via Bombay on the broad gauge or via Delhi on the metre gauge. The latter journey is deemed to be preferable, being shorter in duration and cheaper.

KERALA MALABAR CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

URGENT NEED OF FURTHER HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions to the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Malabar Association (II instalment)	10
Mrs. Jinnah (through Mrs. Naidu)	200
Dr. Atal (through Mrs. Naidu).	25
Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta	25
Messrs. Liladharkar	51

"Only Rs. 12,000 left. May last a fortnight". Such is the brief but sufficiently significant message received from the Secretary of the Congress Relief Committee at Calicut. Five days have elapsed since that message was dispatched and the 12,000 must have been reduced by now to 9,000 or 8,000. In another ten days not one rupee of it will be left. And then what is to become of the more than 20,000 men, women and children who are depending for their life from day to day on the doles of rice from the Congress relief-camps! They cannot go back to their homes or what remains of them. The time is still far off when they can think of doing so with any assurance of peace or saftey. They have to remain where they are for two or three months more at least eking out a bare living in the relief-camps. Their daily food, their existence from day to day is in the hands of others—their kindhearted brothers and sisters in the rest of India. They stand in need of all the help and all the love which India can give. I am sure there are thousands in this city of Bombay alone in addition to the hundreds who have already given substantial proof of their sympathy whose hearts go out to their brothers and sisters in distress in Malabar and who are anxious to render help to them. May I take the liberty to remind them that there is very little time to lose? Every day, every hour is precious. Thousands have perished in that unfortunate district in the inevitable fury and chaos of violence. Thousands and thousands more may perish from famine if timely help is not sent. Surely this latter calamity is in our power to avert. May I, therefore, appeal to the generous public and particularly to the citizens of Bombay to come to the rescue of suffering humanity in Malabar?

The Congress Committee at Calicut had already to refuse fresh admissions to its camps on account of the uncertain prospects of getting sufficient funds. The Committee requires money not in thousands but in laks if it is to be enabled to continue to be of help and service to the people in this supreme time of need. More than one good cause has been saved from failure and ruin by the traditional generosity of Bombay. I am confident that the cause of stricken Malabar will not be an exception and that my appeal will not be in vain.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or to Mr. E. R. Menon, Secretary, Kerala Relief Fund, Bombay at the "Indian Social Reformer" Office, Hornby Road, or to the "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

P. RAMUNNI MENON,
Representative Kerala Congress Committee.

Sirdar Criha, 18-12-21.

HELP MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last four months, Malabar has been engulfed in disturbances, destruction and distress. The loss of human life is appalling. The damage to property is extensive. The panic amongst the people is wide-spread. There is all round unemployment. And the number of refugees is daily increasing. It is most unfortunate that the Madras Government disallowed leaders like Gaudhiji and Yakub Hussain to visit Malabar; or else these disturbances might have been checked without delay. In their place, social workers and scholars, who are not in touch with the people, who have no hold over people, are allowed to visit Malabar, and to send pathetic reports about the misdeeds of the Moplahs! But these gentlemen, have not yet probed into the causes of these disturbances; nor have they suggested any suitable means of ending them; nor have they evidently tried to put a stop to them! That is most unfortunate.

To-day, our hearts go out to those of our countrymen and countrywomen in Malabar, who are in a destitute state and who are solely depending on the help they receive from Relief camps. I have just seen a wire from Mr. Menon, saying that he has only Rs. 12,000. Twelve thousand left, and that will last him for a fortnight only! This is indeed terrible. If immediate help is not sent, the Refugees will be practically homeless and foodless. That is a terrible situation. May I appeal to the All-India Congress Committee, the Khilafat Committee and the patrons of the poor to rescue the refugees from starvation and extinction? Malabar needs help. Pray give it early and generously.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Dec. 18.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIATURE

The following has been issued by the Saromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee:—

The Saromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee announces with pleasure, that in response to its call Doctor Kartar Singh Uberai of Lahore and Sardar Mihalsingh, Bar-at-Law of Amritsar have withdrawn their names from the candidature for the Sikh Urban seat in the Legislative Council vacated by Sardar Bahadur, Mehtab Singh (Secretary Saromni Gurdwana Prabandhak Committee). The committee expects other candidates to follow suit.

SPORTING NEWS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 18.

League Association football matches this day resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham two, Sheffield one.
Blackburn one, Bolton two.
Bradford City one, Preston nil.
Cardiff nil, Huddersfield nil.
Liverpool two, Manchester United one.
Manchester City two, Everton one.
Middlesboro four, Burnley four.
Newcastle one, Aston Villa two.
Oldham two, Arsenal one.
Tottenham nil, Chelsea nil.
West Bromwich two, Sunderland one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool one, Bradford one.
Bury nil, Leicester one.
Fulham two, Clapton Orient nil.
Hull two, Notts County nil.
Leeds nil, Crystal Palace nil.
Nottingham one, Bristol nil.
Port Vale two, Barnsley three.
Rotherham nil, Stoke nil.
South Shields nil, Wolverhampton two.
West Ham three, Derby County one.

THIRD DIVISION.

Northern.

Hartlepools nil, Wigan nil.
Lincoln one, Accrington one.
Tranmere nil, Stockport two.
Chesterfield two, Durham one.
Crewe two, Halifax one.
(Other matches were not played.)

Southern.

Aberdare nil, Reading one.
Charlton one, Queens Park Rangers one.
Luton one, Millwall nil.
Plymouth four, Southend nil.
Watford nil, Exeter nil.
(Other matches were not played.)

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen two, Motherwell nil.
Albion Rovers nil, Rangers five.
Celtic six, Clydebank nil.
Dumbarton two, Dundee nil.
Falkirk seven, Morton nil.
Hamilton two, Ayr two.
Hearts four, Airdrieonians nil.
Kilmarnock two, Raith Rovers two.
Partick two, Clyde one.
Queens Park one, Hibernians three.
Saint Mirren one, Third Lanark two.

RESULT OF 6TH QUALIFYING ROUND.

The sixth qualifying round of the Football Association Cup was played today and results were as follows:—

Brentford one, Shildon nil.
Oxford City one, Norwich one.
Worksop two, Nelson one.
Swansea two, Bristol Rovers nil.
Merthyr nil, Darlington nil.
Ashington one, Stalybridge nil.
Mansfield one, Walsall one.
Grimsby one, Tufnell Park one.
Northampton one, Lancaster nil.
Wrexham nil, Newport County nil.
Gillingham three, Saint Albans one.
Southport one, Coventry nil.

INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Indian States Subjects' Conference was held on Friday at the office of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, Dhunji Street, Mr. Sanghani presiding. After much discussion, two resolutions were adopted authorising the Provisional Secretaries to enlist members of the Reception Committee and delegates to the conference, and convene a meeting of the Reception Committee on or before the 15th January 1922. The fee for the membership of the committee is Rs. 5 or more, and the delegation fee is Re. 1. All subjects of Native states, who are resident in Bombay, are eligible for enlistment as members of the committee or as delegates. Forms of membership can be had from the Provisional Secretaries of the Conference care of Messrs. Chhaganlal Mansukhlal and Co., Diamond Merchants, Dhunji Street, Bombay.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. the Viceroy attended a special convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday morning and received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law.

H. E. the Viceroy granted an interview to Pandit Madan Malavya on Saturday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading drove in State to the races on Saturday afternoon.

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AT THE

RACECOURSE BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, morning, December 24th, at 7-30 a.m.

The following Horses in training, etc. The following horses are being sold by auction by order of the Executors of the Late Mahomed Jamal.

1. BLACKSTONE, Black Countrybred Gelding.
2. CRESCENT. Grey Arab Entire.
3. JIMMY, Grey Arab Entire.
4. RUBY, Bay Arab Entire.
5. BUBY, Chestnut Arab Entire, newly landed.
6. RUBY Bay Arab, Harness Horse.

For the performances of the first two see the Racing Calendar. The others are promising ponies newly landed and in work.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 19, 1921.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE REPLY.

There can be only one reply to the moving appeal issued by the wife of the now immured Congress President-elect. That reply is Action. All the coercive forces which unjustifiable legislative measures and equally unjustified presumptions give them have been loosed by the Government against the people in the persons of their leaders. There are many who see in the postponement of the hearing of the case against Deshbandhu C. R. Das nothing but evidence of the Government's determination that whether he be convicted or not of the "offences" alleged against him, the Congress President-elect will not be able to preside over the Ahmedabad sessions. The Government have bided their time to strike and the blow has been well-timed from the view point of those who cannot appreciate the vitality of the Congress—a vitality as enormous as the vitality of the Indians, their religions and their culture. To the official view, a Congress session deprived of the eloquence, counsel and thought of the majority of Nationalist leaders must degenerate into an ignoble farce. It is for the Indian people to disillusion the bureaucracy. For the Indian National Congress is not a mere institution. It is the heart of politicly-minded India and the brain. All healthy aspiration, all the nation's ambition, would die with the death of the Congress. But the Congress will not die. It is above individuals, however commanding the influence these latter may wield.

Any but a despairing bureaucracy would have read better the signs of the past and of the present and refrained from precipitating a struggle which can only precipitate the victory of the people. Turn to the past. How often have we of late years been told by the reactionary Press that the defection of this Moderate and that Liberal from the Congress left the body a mere rump. But though no "Surendranath" Bannerjea was prepared to elocute in the pandal at Ahmedabad, though no Mrs. Annie Besant would have assisted at the Congress Councils, can any deny that the list of delegates to the Ahmedabad Congress session was a list of all that was healthiest, best, bravest and most progressive in Indian political life and thought? Far be it from us to suggest that the Congress will not feel deeply the absence of its President and so many wise leaders who are now incarcerated. But the Congress has with it each leader's message of hope and encouragement—precisely the message each would have conveyed in person had he been free. For, the beauty of the Indian Nationalist cause is its simplicity. It has a creed of one exhortation:—"Through non-violent non-co-operation to Swaraj and the righting of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs." Were the Congress leaders now in goal free to speak at Ahmedabad they could give no other message. Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Moulanas Shaukat and Mohamed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and all the other imprisoned giants had each no separate message to the nation. The message which the President-elect's wife will deliver on behalf of her husband will be merely the exhortation above-quoted—however much more eloquently it is expressed. And the very absence of the leaders because of imprisonment will express their message to the Congress, and invest it with deeper significance—a more moving appeal—than even their gifted tongues could compass.

If the Congress has survived blows in the past, how much more surely will it survive the blow of to-day? For, in the past the Congress policy was frankly, and of expedience, opportunist. To-day its policy is clear, its programme cut and dried. Every Congress delegate subscribes to the Congress creed. To each delegate the slogan of non-co-operation spells the highest and only political truth. It is impossible that such a body can be mortally affected by repression. Indeed, the Congress' aim would be served just as well as otherwise did the authorities arrest every individual in the Ahmedabad *pandal* on the opening day. For, the political mandate which each delegate representing in himself thousands of his compatriots carries from his constituency to the National Council is the one simple message to the country which Deshbandhu C. R. Das would merely have emphasised in his role of President:—"Through non-violent non-co-operation to *Swaraj* and the righting of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs." It was only the other day we commented on a Calcutta organ's jubilant remark that the Congress had committed suicide. We refrained at the time from countering the claim with one to the effect that the bureaucratic system in its present form was administering to itself "the happy despatch." The struggle is between a hybridly constituted and defective administration, a brief year in existence, and the national representative body which the Indian people have built up for themselves through decades of brave work. Can any doubt the issue and congratulate the Government of India on their foolhardiness in challenging the Indian Nation? Even component parts of the Administration are here engaged in gestures suspiciously like those of "cutting the painter." The defection of the Co-operators from the side of bureaucratic repression is already almost complete. Every Moderate and Co-operator with a claim to a conscience and courage to voice that claim has dissociated himself from the blow which the Government have aimed at the Indian National Congress. It only remains for the Moderates, the Liberals, to respond to the Nation's invitation to attend the Congress for the Government of India to stand like another Casabianca on the burning deck of Repression whence all but they had fled. But Casabianca perished for a true ideal—that of devotion to duty. The Government of India's threatened performance promises to be carried out to advertise their faith in the eternal truth of—Repression. We see in the Government's actions and in the splendid spirit of non-violent non-co-operation which the Indian people have offered in defence, the last struggle on the winning of which depends the prize of *Swaraj*. That India will be victorious must not be in doubt. We have the "will to win" and that must guide and control our actions and our thoughts. India must realise now (if she has not done so earlier) that only through non-violent non-co-operation can *Swaraj* be won. The slightest deviation of a few from the true spirit of non-violence will spell disaster to the aspirations of the many. And non-violence is as much a matter of thought as of deed. India must respond to the appeal of Mrs. C. R. Das by giving the world, and the Government, an exhibition of enthusiastic and utter loyalty to the non-violent non-co-operation which is to usher in *Swaraj*.

WHOSE FAULT?

Writing in connection with Lord Sinha's resignation the "Englishman" bewails the fact that "there are not enough Indians of the character and ability of Lord Sinha, who are ready and able to do" the class of work which Lord Sinha had been doing as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and the Imperial War Cabinet and as Under-Secretary of State for India. "It is not that the country is lacking in men of ability;" our contemporary adds. "Indeed, few countries in the world could marshal so fine an army of intellectual talent. But the greater part of it is being frittered away, in empty movements which lead nowhere, in fruitless clamours for political impossibility which result only in disappointment and disorder." If our contemporary had diagnosed the complaint a little more closely, it would have realised that it is not so much any temperamental defect in Indians which leads them to fritter away their gifts, as the bureaucratic system of Government of the land which deliberately shuts out the best indigenous talent. What scope had such giants as Dadabhoy Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Ranade, Gokhale or Tilak for the exercise of their talents in the administration of their own country? They could not become even members of Executive Councils, let alone "aspire" to posts of Governors. They were compelled all their lives to waste their energies in "fruitless clamours" and vain opposition. The fault was not theirs, but of the bureaucracy which had deliberately robbed them of all opportunity for real service to the country of their birth. Even to-day, are Indians situated in position materially better than that of those who have gone before them? Men of the type of Lord Sinha are but exceptions to the rule of rigorous exclusion which the bureaucracy follows in regard to the best talent in the country. Do the members of the Executive Councils and the Ministers constitute the cream of Indian talent and capacity? Let our contemporary answer.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt.

Evidently a storm similar to that now raging in India is brewing in the land of the Nile. Adly Pasha has resigned and the country is without a Ministry. The Sultan remains the puppet he has always been. The lesson of the Irish struggle seems to be lost on British "statesmen." on the other hand, evidently see in the re-British statesmanship is no longer ashamed to say that it cannot honour the solemn pledges given to the Egyptian people and so low has international morality descended since the last War, that such a grave breach of faith does not shock the world sufficiently to rouse it to denounce the deed. The people of Egypt are now coming to realise, like the Irish, that it is no longer of any use to look for help outside their own country and they must depend on their own exertion. It is a lesson which India has learnt and is now engaged in putting to proof. The Irish have succeeded in demonstrating its truth. If only the Egyptians resolve to carry on the struggle with the same supreme faith in their own strength and in the righteousness of their cause, they are bound to win in the end.

Help Malabar.

We draw attention to the letters from Messrs. P. Ramunni Menon and Bharucha which we publish elsewhere. The letters speak for themselves. That the Kerala Congress Committee has now only about Rs. 9,000 left to carry on its relief work which must be continued for several months does not redound to our patriotism or humanity. We trust the cry of immediate help from Malabar will not fail to evoke a generous response from Bombay.

A Precedent.

The absence of Mr. C. R. Das from the Presidential Chair at the Ahmedabad Sessions of the Congress has a precedent in Nationalist India's history. By the irony of fate the establisher of the precedent is himself now again in prison. When the Besant Congress was in session at Calcutta the meetings of the All-India Muslim League were being held with the photo of the President (Moulana Mohamed Ali) on the chair which confinement in prison prevented him from occupying. On this occasion the messages spoken on behalf of her son by the aged mother of the Ali Brothers made a dramatic appeal to the sympathies of delegates to this meeting of the Muslim League. The fact that Moulana Mohamed Ali, since the comparatively recent occasion when he was prevented by imprisonment from responding to the honour of election as President of the All-India Muslim League, has been released, visited England by invitation of the Government of India to plead the Khilafat cause before Europe's statesmen and has again been arrested, tried and convicted is interesting as a reflection of the passing moods and policies of a bureaucracy which imagines itself to be cleverly opportunist.

The Crime of Patriotism.

The Madras Government's explanation of the summary dismissal of thirty-two students of the Visagapatam Medical School not only exposes the hollowness of the official contention that the Government are not engaged in a crusade against Gandhi-caps but also shows that "Co-operators" in Madras are not merely powerless to oppose the injustice and high-handedness of officialdom, but are not seldom willing abettors of the same. It is an Indian Minister who is in charge of the Medical Department in Madras and yet he has chosen to uphold the drastic and unjust punishment of the thirty-two students and the humiliation of thrice their number for the so-called offence of wearing a cap of indigenous and handmade cloth and for failing to "apologize" for the same! Even when the students offered to dye the cap black and thus prevent the possibility of its pure white colour shocking the susceptibilities of the Superintendent, he would not rest satisfied and insisted on the "apology." Thus put on their honour and with their patriotism challenged, the students refused to submit to the insult and humiliation—and they have gladly paid the price which every patriot must be prepared to pay if he loves his country truly. Dyerism is described as dead, but one fails to see any essential difference in the spirit which humiliated the Punjab two years ago and that which makes patriotism a crime as at Vizagapatam.

The "Gandhi Cap" and Courts.

The latest issue of "Young India" reproduces some extracts from a communication which the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court is stated to have addressed to the Bar and Mofussil Courts, regarding the wearing of the "Gandhi-cap". His Lordship says: "The High Court is decidedly against wearing of Gandhi-caps in court by pleaders and would consider any pleader wearing a Gandhi-cap in court as guilty of disrespect to the Judge. . . . . No pleader should appear in court if he wears any head-dress except a turban." One fails to understand in what way the dignity of the court would suffer by the wearing of a head-dress which has become almost universally popular at present and in which there is nothing outlandish, but which is graceful and symbolical of all that is pure and simple. In the United Provinces the universal custom is to wear a white cap, whether in the court room or outside and no court has felt shocked by the pleaders wearing the "Gandhi-cap", which is only a white-cap made of handspun yarn and hand-woven cloth, instead of mill-woven foreign cloth. If a "Gandhi-cap" is not an eye-sore in the United Provinces, why should it be so in Bombay? The difference appears to lie not in the nature of the head-dress, but in the mental vision of those viewing it.

"Tell Wells."

"Truth" writes:—

"What a magnificent personage is the Editor of the "Daily Mail"! How small it makes us common or garden journalists feel when we are allowed to see the Great Panjandrum enthroned in his majesty and giving orders to his subjects. You or I might very likely think Mr. H. G. Wells a literary bigwig who should be spoken to with a certain amount of politeness, if not actual respect. But, bless you! he is no more to our magnificent friend than the Carmelite office-boy. "Tell Wells," says the G. P. to another of the servants, just as you might say to the parlour maid, "Tell cook," when you want another egg, better boiled. And when the next egg was not to your liking, you would say again, in the same way: "Tell cook she can go to-morrow." I was glad to see all these domestic details published in my "Daily Mail". It shows the right way of dealing with these literary swells when they get a bit uppish. It sets a standard which we must try to live up to if we want the right tone in a newspaper office. I suppose that was why it was published, for there is no other visible reason."

Mr. Stokes.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala writes:—"Mr. Stokes, of Kotgarh has been considered by the Government too dangerous a person to remain free without being bound down for good behaviour in the sum of Rs. 10,000. It should be of no little interest to know who this dangerous person is and what dangerous activities he has been pursuing. He is an Englishman of the purest blood whose acestor migrated to America some ten generations back. He came out to India in 1904 and immediately after his arrival offered his services to the Lepers' Asylum at Subathu, where for two years he served and daily washed with his own hands the bleeding ulcers of hundreds of lepers. Later on he served in Ludhiana and Multan Districts in the plague and small-pox camps and sometimes actually lived in the same huts with the plague-stricken and the small-pox stricken. This is known even to some of the highest officers of the Government. He started and successfully carried on a School at Kotgarh for the benefit of the poor people of the hills. During the period of the direct need he served the British Empire as an Assistant Recruiting Officer in charge of Kangra District and the Simla Hill States for a year and a quarter and earned the best certificates for his work. After he was once discharged he was considered indispensable for the Empire and requested to join the army, though he could not accede to the request."

A Friend of the "Coolie."

Lala Dunichand continues:—"He has for years helped in sundry ways the down-trodden people of Simla Hills and against the abolition of *begar* he fought out many a battle against odds and finally won. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Langley, Commissioner of Lahore, sought his interview at Simla in order to find out a way for the solution of the *begar* problem, with the result that he accepted all the demands of Mr. Stokes as just and recommended to the Government to concede his demands, which was done. Since his arrival in India he has been to Europe and made friends with some of its higest celebrities. He has never charged a pice from any mission or society and has lived upon his income from his property in America. He is known in the highest quarters as a well-wisher of the Government as Mahatma Gandhi says in his "Young India" of the 8th instant.

LT.-COL. GREIG'S THANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be truly grateful if you will kindly allow me to send, through the medium of your newspaper, my warmest thanks to the many generous donors of the magnificent piece of plate which has just arrived for me. Unfortunately I cannot thank each individually.

It is impossible for me to express adequately how deeply I am touched by this gorgeous and costly gift—a gift that will always be one of my most precious possessions, not only because of its great intrinsic value and beauty, but more especially because it will be a perpetual reminder of the kind-hearted friends who gave it, friends, I am happy to think, of every creed and class, English and Indian.

It will also constantly recall some of the happiest days of my life, spent on the cricket fields of Bombay and Poona, when playing with and against true sportsmen of every community. The pride in its possession will always be tempered by a certain sadness, and that for two reasons; firstly because of the fear that I shall not see many of these good friends again; secondly, because I cannot pretend to believe that any small services I may have rendered to Indian cricket deserved such a splendid recognition.

Once again I trust that the donors will accept my very true and sincere thanks, and my best wishes for this and every succeeding New Year.—Yours, etc.

J. G. GREIG, Lt.-Colonel.
Southampton,
Nov. 30.

NAVAL AGREEMENT.

MAXIMUM TONNAGE LIMITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.

Washington.—It is officially confirmed that the naval agreement adheres to five, five and three as the ratio but the original proposals have been modified to permit Japan to retain "Mutsu" against which she scraps older ships. The United States will retain two more post-Jutland ships under construction instead of older ships; and Britain will be permitted to build two post-Jutland ships against which she scraps four more pre-dreadnoughts. To sum up, Japan scraps 4,35,000 tons and retains ten capital ships of 3,13,000 tons. The United States scraps thirty ships aggregating, 8,37,000 tons and keeps eighteen ships aggregating 5,26,000 tons, and Britain scraps twenty-three ships aggregating 6,06,000 tons instead of 5,83,000 tons originally proposed and keeps twenty ships of 5,82,000 tons instead of twenty-two ships of 6,04,000 tons. The agreement depends upon the conclusion of a suitable agreement with France and Italy. Ten years' naval holiday will be maintained except for construction of ships aforementioned. The maximum tonnage limitation for replacement of ships is fixed at 37,000 each according to the American standard of measurement. The maximum capital ship tonnage replacement will be the United States and Great Britain 5,25,000 and Japan 3,15,000. The agreement stipulates for *status quo* regarding fortifications and Naval bases in the Pacific including Hong-Kong and excluding Hawaii Japan proper, Australia, United States and Canada.

FRANCE'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.

Washington.—The French delegation presented a proposal at yesterday's meeting of the Naval Sub-Committee, involving such a great increase of the strength of the French navy that it is declared that if the proposal should be adopted, it would upset the whole naval agreement plan. France proposes to build ten battleships of 35,000 tons each and in ten years following 195. It is gathered that Italy disapproves of the French proposals, feeling that if France insists, she will be forced to do like-wise.

Mr. Balfour has given notice that Britain will formally propose the abolition of submarines.

DEFYING IMMIGIEATION LAW.

FINE ON DELINQUENTS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.

New York.—The subject of restricted immigration has cropped up in another form owing to the allegation that some steamship companies are not playing the game because the present passenger fares are so high that they find it profitable to bring the immigrants out and back at the price of a single outward fare. It is officially announced that the Congress will shortly consider a Bill fining the delinquent companies one hundred dollars for each person brought in above quota permitted by the Immigration Law.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

MR. BAPTISTA'S APPEAL TO PREMIER AND VICEROY

LABOUR RESTIVE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has sent the following messages to the Viceroy and the Prime Minister as the President of the Trade Union Congress.

VICEROY.

Labour restive. Earnestly recommend Round Table Conference to draft the Constitution for India with definite limit of time for transfer of Political Power and attainment of full Dominion Status.

PRIME MINISTER.

Permit me to congratulate you most cordially upon your glorious achievement of Peace with Ireland. I wish you many happy returns of "the happiest day" in your life. But remember India. Let the crowning triumph of your career be Peace with India. Swaraj is her birth-right. God grant that in the Book of Destiny, and in the Temple of Immortals your name may be inscribed as the Great Liberator of India.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

MAHATMA GANDHI NOT UNWILLING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi has written to Mr. Mushir Hossain Kidwai in reply to the latter's suggestion that he (Mahatma Gandhi) is not unwilling or against holding of a conference of leaders of different political parties it that would lead to a better understanding. Mr. Kidwai who is leaving for Bombay on 20th is strongly of opinion that an informal conference should take place before the Congress meets in order that a common basis might be found for future political progress of the country.

CAWNPORE LEADERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec 18.

In Cawnpore Messrs. Arora, Ram Prasad, Ramlal, and Ragbeer Dyal have been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment.

IN MIRZAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec 18.

In Mirzapur Dr. Upendranath Banerji was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Yusuff Imam, Barrister-at-law, was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine and five others to rigorous imprisonment ranging from six months to two years each.

IN FARRUKABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec 18.

In Farrukabad, Hafizur Raham, Assistant Secretary, District Congress Committee, was convicted under section 108 Cr. P. C. and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

FURTHER ARREST AND PROSECUTION IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
HYDERABAD Sind, Dec. 17.

Mr. Kessuman, President, Sahiti District Congress Committee, has been served with a notice under section 107 Cr. P. C. Mr. Fateh Mohomed of Mirpurkhas, District, has been arrested for sedition. Moulvi Syed allabux of Karachi has been prosecuted under Section 107 Cr. P. C.

IMPRISONMENT OF PRESIDENT, ASSAM P. K. COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SILCHAR, Dec. 17.

Moulvi Abdul Musabbir Choudhury, President, Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108.

MOULANA HAJI MAHOMED.

ARRESTED AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Janab Haji Mahomed Moulana Saheb was arrested at Madras yesterday on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Tanjore under section 124A in respect of speech he delivered in Tanjore some time back.

SATURDAY'S ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

OVER 140.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A large number of student volunteers arrived in Calcutta from the mofussil stations in Eastern Bengal and more are expected. Picketing for hartal on the 24th was again brisk this afternoon in all parts of the city, particularly, in Burra Bazar where over seventy volunteers were arrested to-day. Among the arrested persons were a number of mill-hands and coolies. They were arrested while parading the streets and asking the shopkeepers to close their shops on 24th. The total arrests to-day numbered over one hundred and forty.

IN THE MOFFUSIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The news of the conviction of the moffusil leaders is coming here from various stations. At Mymensing two leading pleaders were arrested.

At Tangail a well-known Mahomedan Zemindar and two pleaders are under arrest.

At Krishnagar a Mahomedan vakil was taken into custody.

At Midnapore a zemindar and a pleader were convicted.

Besides leaders ordinary volunteers are being arrested in the moffusil.

MORE CONVICTION AT CALCUTTA.

NOVEL WAY OF PLACARDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

To-day 80 volunteers were tried by the 5th Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of whom six were discharged and seventy-four convicted. They were given simple imprisonment upto three months.

Moulvi Akram Khan, Editor of a vernacular paper, "Mohamdi," was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for publishing a seditious article.

Mr. Golam Rassool, Editor of the Urdu daily "Ehrar" was discharged today, on expressing regret for publishing an alleged seditious articles in his paper.

The trial of ten Khilafat leaders including an Editor and a vakil charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was partly gone into and adjourned.

The Non-co-operators adopted a new ruse to advertise the proposed hartal during the Prince's visit in Calcutta by attaching placards to bulls and stray dogs bearing in big types "Civil Guards" with a message in rather smaller types urging people to observe hartal on the 24th.

MR. KESSUMAL BALANI. SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
NAUSHAHRO, Dec. 17.

Sriyut Kessumal Tejmal Balani, President, Sahiti District Congress Committee, and Vice-President Khilafat Committee, Naushahro Feroze was served this morning with notice under section 108, Cr. P. C. by the District Magistrate of Nawabshah. The hearing of case has been fixed at Nawabshah on the 22nd instant.

SIRDAR SUNDER SINGH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, Dec. 15.

Sirdar Sundar Singh, member of the Shiromini Sabha, Delhi and forty volunteers after duly notifying the Dy. Commissioner went to the Kashmir Gate police station this morning and were arrested. Perfect calm prevails. Out of twenty-six arrested yesterday five were released for lack of accommodation in the prison van.

"KHADDAR" AND GANDHI CAPS.

NOTICE BY CALCUTTA COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The *Englishman* understands that the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, issued a general notice yesterday to all ranks declaring that the wearing of *Khaddar* or Gandhi cap is not an offence and that no one has a right to interfere with those wearing such articles of clothing provided they are doing nothing contrary to law.

MR. IYENGAR'S PROTEST.

RESIGNS COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

APPEAL TO CO OPERATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALICUT, Dec. 17.

The following manifesto has just been issued by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras, who is now here in connection with the case against Mannargaht Ellaya Nayar a protest against the policy of repression pursued by the Government in other parts India and in this province.

"I feel bound to relinquish my title C.I. E. and to resign my seat in the Legislative Council, Madras, as representing the University as a Nationalist following moderate methods of activity and believing that unity is the sole method of achieving immediate and full Dominion status which is the object of all Nationalists. I have differed and still differ from Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress as regards the programme of boycott of schools, courts and councils and their adoption of Civil Disobedience, but this policy of repression directed against the Indian National Congress and its leaders and workers and the extention of the Criminal Law amendment Act of 1908 to Madras Province, are in my humble judgement such an unconstiutional interference with liberty of citizens as to compel Nationalists like me to enter my protest. I hope the graduatest of the University, to whom I shall always be grateful for the overwhelming majority of votes they gave me, will approve my resigning my seat in the Council. Not only have the Minsters and one or two prominent men belonging to the party in power have supported this policy of repression, but the Legislative Council as a hole by not giving leave to discuss the application of Criminal Law amendment Act to the Madras Province have made it lain that they support the policy of repression. In these circumstances I cannot be a member of a Legislative Council committed to this policy. Such European and ther Moderate friends as I still might ve, will, I hope, appreciate my inability to retain a title conferred by Government when I wholly disagree with the ndamental policy of Government towards country. May I appeal to men of all rties, who do not approve of the triple boycott and of Civil disobedience immediately to adopt full Swadeshi and pledge themlves to total prohibition and to an unmpromising scheme of national education and above all to a Brahmin-non-Brahmin-adi-Dravida unity and Non-Co-operation coavida unity and Non-Cooperation cooperator unity as well as to hindu-Muslim nity.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

ALL COLLEGES AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

To-day there is some development in the student situation. The Calcutta Medical College students suspended attending the College and the only other two medical institutions in Calcutta, the Campbell Medical School and the Belgachia College are partially affected. All the private Arts and Science colleges are affected and the most of them decided to close till the second of January. The contageon is fast spreading among the mofussil students. This evening news came of a students' strike in Midnapur, Faridpur, Krishnagar colleges.

"WHOLESALE SUPPRESSION DANGEROUS."

AN M. L. A. URGES FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 17.

Mr. Bechar Raghabir Sinha, M. L. A., has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy on the present political situation:—Regret the policy has created grave situation and may aggravate tension. Cautious restriction is desirable in maintaining law and order. Wholesale suppression is dangerous and is hampering loyal reception of royalty. I respectfully urge a round table conference. Loyal patriotic citizens' position is delicate and have wired Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—Situation is extremely grave, both sides equally determined. Undesirable happenings are not unlikely. Your responsibility is serious. A round table conference is advisable. The Viceroy also is requested.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S TRIAL.

MR. T.C. KAPUR TO BE PROSECUTED

FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 16.

Hearing was resumed to-day in the case against Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Santanam, Gopi Chand and Malik Khan, in Central Jail, before Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate. Besides the accused and Crown counsel, only two press representatives, and one Vakil were present at the trial. As before the accused were undefended. Before proceedings began Lala Lajpat Rai protested against the case being held within the precinct a of the jail and within closed doors. Prosecution evidence was then resumed and Azizuddin Sub-Inspector of Police, Anarkali, prosecution witness No. 3, gave evidence. He stated he had served the order on 3rd December at 1-40 p.m. on Mr. Santanam and had received a typed copy of the manifesto over the signature of Lala Lajpat Rai from the Assistant Editor of the "Tribune".

Lala Ram Pershad, joint editor of the "Bandemataram," was the next witness examined. He stated the original of the message issued by Lala Lajpat Rai had been destroyed by him. The resolutions were dictated to him by a messenger sent by the Provincial Congress Committee whose name he did not remember. No disclaimer had reached their office in respect of articles published in the special issue of the "Bandemataram". At this stage Lala Lajpat Rai said he admitted his signature on the manifesto and authorship of the message published in the special issue of the "Bandemataram" dated 6th December.

MR. KAPUR REFUSES TO ANSWER.

Lala Trilok Chand Kapur, Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was the next witness called. When Public Prosecutor put the question to him he said he declined to answer any question put to him in accordance with the resolution passed at the Delhi session of the All India Congress Committee regarding Civil Disobedience. His conscience also did not allow him to do so. The Government Advocate drew attention of the court to Section 64 and 65 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Witness was again asked some questions but he again refused to answer. The Magistrate addressing Lala Trilok Chand said:—I give you another opportunity to reply to question put to you.

Lala Trilok Chand:—I am sorry I cannot answer your questions.

Magistrate:—And you decline to produce the documents asked for? Lala Trilok Chand:—Yes, Sir.

The Magistrate then asked Lala Trilok Chand to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 175 and 179 I.P.C. for refusing to answer questions put to him.

Lala Trilok Chand:—I have nothing to say, but if permitted I shall put in a written statement.

Magistrate recorded an order directing prosecution of witness in the court of Mr. Keelan and offered to release him on bail.

Mr. Trilok Chand refused to furnish bail.

The Magistrate ordered that Mr. Trilok Chand be sent to the lockup and the papers be produced in court of Mr. Kellan on the next day.

Mr. Pearey Mohan, Assistant editor of the "Tribune" next gave evidence. He produced copies of the issues of the "Tribune" dated 8th September, 6th November and 6th December and stated that the account published in their paper regarding proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee meeting was based on hearsay information.

Chaudhri Ram Chand Inspector of

(Continued on page 8.)

AMERICAN SYMPATY.

CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS AND MAHATMA.

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED

"CARRY ON THE GREAT FIGHT."

Dr. Sunderland cables from New York under date Dec. 16:—

This public meeting of New York's Indian and American sympathisers hereby resolves to send a message of warmest congratulations to the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpatrai, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Maulana Azad and all other national workers on their arrest and imprisonment by the British Government; also its whole hearted support of and confidence in the National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and calls upon them to carry on the great fight until Swaraj is won.

REPRESSION AN UNWISE POLICY.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES OF DISCONTENT THE ONLY REMEDY.

LUCKNOW LIBERAL LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

An emergent meeting of the Lucknow Liberal League was held last evening under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Sen, Barat-law, President of the League, to consider the present situation. There were present Mr. Gokarnath Misra, Babu Bishweshar Shrivastava, Dr. R. K. Tandon, Trilokanath Bhargava, B. N. Chakbast, H. K. Ghose, Kishan Prasad Kaul and others. After discussion the following resolution was passed copies of which are to be telegraphed to the Viceroy and Governor of the United Provinces:—

The Lucknow Liberal League views with great alarm the new policy of Government in pursuance of which volunteers and similar organisations of Congress and Khilafat have been declared unlawful under Criminal Law Amendment Act and strongly disapproves of wholesale and indiscriminate arrests and imprisonment that are taking place in the name of law and order. This policy is highly unwise and unexpectient. Because, it has the effect of aggravating the very evil which it seeks to remedy. Because, its blind enforcement has been exasperating all parties in the country and because, it is based upon total misconception of the present temper of the people and realities of the situation and further because, it failed to take sufficient note of certain recent indications of a feeling of reaction against the policy and programme of non-cooperation in certain quarters. While the League is prepared to support all legitimate measures to put down lawlessness and disorder to punish those who actually intimidate or use violence or incite people to violence, it apprehends that the present attitude and action of Government, instead of promoting a cure for true purpose; is seriously accentuating widespread dissatisfaction in the country. The League warns Government of United Provinces against false assurance it has received that the situation is improving by this policy or that any section of the people really welcomes the measures. People who give such assurances are either ignorant or interested. For even a man who runs can see that non-cooperation will not yield to repression. The situation demands that the root causes of discontent should be looked to and removed. Unless Government of India gives indication of a constructive policy, were repression will not improve the situation.

The League is firmly of opinion that immediate and earnest efforts should be made by Government and people alike to compose the situation and it strongly suggests that an early Round-table Conference should be held in which prominent leaders of the party of Non-cooperation, Liberal party, and the National Home Rule League and some members of Government should participate and that the notification extending Criminal Law Amendment Act to Congress and Khilafat Associations should atonce be withdrawn and persons convicted and imprisoned thereunder should be immediately released. This will also enable some of the distinguised leaders who have been thus imprisoned to take part in the deliberations of the proposed Round-table Conference.

The League strongly protests against disallowance by Governor of a motion of adjournment of the Council as undue interference with legitimate expression of opinion by representatives of people.

OBJECT OF "AGITATORS."

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPEAL TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The Minister of Local Self-Government to-day introduced the bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. The pupose of amending the bills was to make the oath of allegiance to crown an essential condition on the part of the members of these bodies. The bills after discussion were passed into laws.

Before the Council adjourned H. E. the Governor arrived in the chamber and addressed the members on the present grave political situation. His Excellency referred to the circumstance leading to the extension of the part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Madras Presidency by Government, as precautionary measures. He dwelt on action taken by some people elsewhere in India, who had been directly challenging the constitution and Government and thought he had full approval of every member when he said that it was their bounds duty to take every precautionary measure to prevent any revolutionary agitation of that kind. The real object of the agitation it was difficult to divine, but judging by their acts and by the result of their acts it was nothing but revolution and anarchy. What they as representatives of the people stood for was constitution, which they had been given, and which they hoped to make fully representative. He sincerely believed they were moving forward in that direction and it was for that reason he regretted to see this agitation which, if it was not checked, would create more riots and disturbances. In conclusion the Governor appealed to the members to do everything in their power to allay the apprehension and to reassure people as to the objects which Government have in view and to encourage them to show a united front against intimidation and to evince by active loyalty and cooperation with the Government that they were conscious of the duties and responsibilities attached to the privileges which had been conferred upon them. In conclusion His Excellency appealed to every honourable member and every loyal citizen for the credit of Madras and fair name of India to support Government in their efforts to secure obedience to constitution of this country, and to ensure thereby rapid advance to the accomplishments of the great destiny which was in store for them. The Council then adjourned and will meet again on the 14th January on which date H.R.H., the Prince will visit the Council.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S TRIAL.

ACCUSED ASKS FOR MAXIMUM PENALTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, Dec. 16.

Yesterday's papers published incorrect information owing to error in telegraph transmission. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Congress General Secretary, appeared before the Vellore Magistrate on the 15th. in obedience to summons under section 188. Mr. Rajagopalachari stated: "I admit having disobeyed the order." Asked what gopalachari said "I invite you to impose gopalachar said" I invite you to impose maximum penalty provided for the offence. One witness was examined. There was no cross-examination. The prosecution wanted time. The case is adjourned to the 19th instant. The President, Madras Provincial Congress Committee is charged for a similar offence. The case was not taken up and adjourned to the same date. Doctor Bajan's arrest is not true. There is no case against him.

PANDITS NEHRU SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru, and Pandit Mohanlal Nehru, nephews of Pandit Motilal Nehru have been sentenced by the District Magistrate of Allahabad to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ARRESTS AT MUTTRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
MUTTRA, Dec. 17.

Three Brindaban National Volunteers have been sentenced to four months simple and twenty-five rupees fine or in default one month more. Four National Volunteers were arrested here yesterday and eleven more including five Mohammedans today. Sj. Kedarnath and Rajendranath Bhargava, Secretaries, District Congress Committee were also arrested. Many more volunteers are likely to follow.

REFUSAL TO PAY FINE.

DISTRES WARRANTS AGAINST POONA PICKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA CITY, Dec. 17.

Another fresh batch of 24 civil resisters took their stand before the liquor shops. They were taken to the City Police Office and they were let off after their names were takene down. 19 of the yesterday's batch were placed before the Magistrate and were fined from 15 to 20 rupees. All refused to pay fine but they were not sent to jail but were allowed to go home. It is believed that distress warrants have been issued for recovering the fine.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ETAWAH, Dec. 16.

Pandit Brahmdeoji, publisher of the local paper "Kartavya" and owner of Bahma Press, has been served with notice charging him with disobedience of law and advocacy of the overthrow of Government. He is ordered to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 under Press Act and not to work the press till security is given.

Choudhry Hanumantsingh, Rais, Mahdipura, an enthusiastic Congress worker, is served with notice to deposit arms. He cheerfully handed over the arms, and thus got rid of the burden.

IRISH DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REPLY TO LORD CARSON.

DIE-HARD AMENDMENT LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 17.

The House of Lords was crowded in anticipation of an exciting debate on the Irish question. Lord Londonderry, who is a member of the Ulster Government, denounced the Treaty which, he anticipated, both the Houses would pass. He declared that the Treaty was only a temporary respite and not a permanent solution. Ulster was determined to remain a part of the United Kingdom in spite of threats and financial indusements. He intimated that Ulster might refuse to nominate representatives to the boundary commission.

The Archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the proposals.

Lord Midleton, the leader of the Southern Unionists, mentioned that the proposals had never been submitted to them before publication. He considered that there were many affairs common to all Ireland, like army, railways, etc., which ought to be dealt with by competent authorities of the North and the South. He emphasised the danger of separate Northern and Southern Armies, which would lead to continual competition and financial difficulty. He believed that it was the duty of every Southern Unionist to do his best to work with the new Government as long as Southern Ireland was a part of the Empire.

Lord Northumberland, moving the die-hard amendment, urged the Government to take the voice of the country on the agreement.

Lord Bryce, an ex-Secretary for Ireland, congratulated the Government although the step involved a startling change, unpreced ented in history.

The Irish debate to-day in the House of Lords was remarkable for the brilliant reply by Lord Birkenhead to Lord Carson's attack yesterday.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REPLY TO LORD CARSON.

The Lord Chancellor said that Lord Carson should not be quite so sure that Government dare not go to the country on proposals. He pointed out that not a single Southern Unionist in the House of Commons, and only a few in Ireland, opposed the settlement. He admitted that there was much in the treaty that would have been arranged differently if Government had been able to impress their views on the Irish delegation, but the settlement was the best that could be attained in view of the difficulties He denied that Government were surrendering. They had decided on the balance It was wiser to make this experiment in statecraft. A great country could afford to do a great thing in a great way. He was hopeful but he would not dogmatise, for there were too many elements making for uncertainty.

IRELAND WOULD SANCTION AGREEMENT.

Lord Birkenhead hoped that Ulster would co-operate with the Southern Parliament. He expected that the people of Ireland would sanction the Agreement by an overwhelming majority. He emphatically repudiated the suggestion that telegrams of congratulation from the Dominions were elicited by suggestions from Britain, and sarcastically remarked: "I suppose it was suggested from Downing Street that the Australian Parliament should stand up and sing "God Save the King" when they received news of the settlement."

Lord Birkenhead concluded by depicting Ireland in the future as reconciled to Britain and attending the Imperial Conference on equal terms with the Dominions.

Lord Northumberland's "Die-hard" amendment was rejected by 166 votes to 47. The address was adopted.

DAIL EIREANN SESSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A private session of the Dail Eireann was resumed this morning and crowds gathered outside the building in drizzling rain. It is hoped that private discussion will be concluded tonight. Public sessions may continue over Sunday and division may not be held until Monday.

The Prime Minister and Sir Robert Horne had a long interview with M. Krassin this morning and it is understood that the question of Russian trade possibilities may be reviewed when Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand meet on Monday.

ANOTHER SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A statement was issued at the conclusion of the sitting of the Dail Eireann to-day that another private session will be held to-morrow and that a public session has been definitely fixed for December 19th at eleven in the morning.

FACTION FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Dec. 18.

Faction fighting broke out in Belfast yesterday evening and continued to-day when one person was killed and seven wounded.

IRISH DEBATE IN COMMONS.

"MR. CHAMBELAIN ON ULSTER. QUESTION.

"MISTRESS OF HER OWN FATE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Dec. 17.

Mr. Churchill in the course of a careful examination of the arguments of the opponents of the Treaty dissected the terms of th Agreement in support of the contention that Britain's interests were fully safeguarded. He asked the extremists on both sides if the difference between their desires and the terms of the Treaty was sufficient to make a renewal of fighting imperative and declared amid loud cheers that there must be no fanatical quarrel-mongering. He asserted that in spite of Lord Carson's and Mr. de Valera's denunciations of Lord Curzon and Mr. Collins respectively, nineteen-twentieths of both the peoples were determined to carry the peace through. (Loud cheers) Every colonial statesman would feel, if the Treaty succeeded, that his task in the Dominions of bringing his people closer into a confederation of the British Empire would be facilitated.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

In the course of the Irish debate Mr. Johan Rawlinson referred to the King's message to Mr. Lloyd George in which His Majesty congratulated the Primier, and the messages of congratulation from the Dominions, and remarked that the Government had sent out prepaid messages. Mr. Chamberlain said that all that the Government did, was telegraph to the Dominions a perfectly dry and colourless statement of the arrangements reached. The suggestion that they had solicited or inspired the telegrams from the Dominions was wholly unfounded. Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denied that the ministers had anything to do with the King's telegram to Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Rawlinson then withdrew the expression "prepaid" and any suggestion appearing to attach thereto.

NOT A PARTY SETTLEMENT.

The Feature of the concluding stages of the Irish debate in the House of Commons was the speech by Mr. Chamberlain who, after characterising Mr. Bonar Law's intervention yesterday as an act of statesmanship and wisdom, said that if the Irish settlement were attained that would have only been done because it was not a party settlement. He emphasised that Ulster remained the mistress of her own fate, and declared that if Ulster had not been put formally into an united Ireland with liberty to contract out, Government would never have secured South Ireland's recognition of Ulster's right to remain outside. He regretted that Government had gone so far about boundaries without having consulted Ulster, but he pointed out that to have held up the Agreement at the last moment in order to consult further with Ulster's representatives, who were in Belfast, would have destroyed the chance of settlement.

"ULSTER, MISTRESS OT HER OWN FATE."

The aim of the Commission would be to improve the boundaries of the North and South in accordance with the wishes of those who were in either area unwillingly. Government would do its best to see that the chairman of Commission was a man of proved sagacity, wisdom and impartiality, acceptable to both the sides.

Mr. Ronald McNeill interjected:—"Why did Government alter the boundary fired in 1920? (Ulsterite cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the exchange of men brought unwillingly under the Government of North Ireland for men of Ulster abandoned reluctantly, would strengthen the hands of the Northern Government. He concluded by deprecating the talk of surrender and said that the great Empire could afford to be generous. He urged Ireland to turn her back on her unhappy past and look to the brighter future

SIR JAMES CRAIG IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 17.

Sir James Craig left Belfast for London to-day. The reason officially given in Belfast is the grave situation created by the references to Tyrone and Fermanagh in Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

SUBMARINE QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Washington.—In an interview to-day Mr. Balfour stated that there was nothing in the submarine making it a defensive weapon. It is understood that he intends to raise the submarine question at an open session of the Conference.

Official figures show that the cost of living on December first had fallen four more points since November first, to ninetynine per cent above that of July 1914, due to reduction in prices of bread, flour and wheat.

The Conference of the Ambassadors heard General Nollet's report on disarmament in Germany, and is now concerning itself especially with the construction in Germany and assignment to America of dirigible of 70,000 tons.

GERMANY'S INDEMNITY DEFAULT.

DIVIDED OPINION IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 17.

Germany's indemnity default has encountered sharply divided schools opinion in England. One school is voice through the Liberal newspapers, who seize the occasion to reiterate the often-expressed denunciations of the Treaty of Versailles a the principal factor of the present trade depression.

The other side takes up the Premier's declaration to yesterday's Labour delegation to the effect that hitherto Grmany has only partly paid the cost of the armies of occupation, and not yet contributed anything t the reparations.

REPARATION AMOUNT.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

At the question time in the Commons. Lieut.-Con. Hilton Young said that the amount which the British Empire had received from Germany hitherto under the reparations and the financial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles was in sufficient to cover the cost of the British army of occupation. (Ironical opposition cheers.)

Col. Amery said that the construction of four new British battleships was at present suspended. What would ultimately be done depended upon the outcome of the Washington Conference. He had no information regarding the report from Washington that two of these ships would be built.

GERMANY'S INABILITY.

FRENCH REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has addressed a Note to Germany recording its surprise that the German Note regarding Germany's inability to pay the reparations does not indicate what Germany is prepared to surrender for January and February payments nor periods of grace desired. The Note declares that unless the Commission receives these particulars it will be impossible to consider or examine Germany's request. The Note also points out absense of any allusion in the German Note to any measures being taken with a view to reforming Germany's finances.

FRENCH COMMENTS HOSTILE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 17.

Paris.—The comments on Germany's default as regards the next reparations payments are frankly hostile and point out that Germany is crying poverty while allowing her finances to remain in a chaotic state.

The "Excelsior" asserts that Germany has completely surprised the Reparations Commission, which had devised a comprehensive scheme for effecting improvement of Germany' finances, having already discovered that Germany was able to pay. The paper expects that Germany will demand reduction of the number of troops in occupation.

The "Matin" thinks that the reparations Commission will do nothing except report Germany's voluntary default, leaving the decision to the Allied Governments.

The "Petit Parisien" expects an immediate conference of the Powers to discuss the situation.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission met this morning and discussed the German note. Further meeting will take place this afternoon.

QUADRUPLE AGREEMENT.

"CHINA'S DEATH WARRANT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd, 6-30, p.m. Dec. 17

Washington.—Another attack on the quadruple Pacific Agreement in the senate was made to-day by Senator Reed, who clared it to be "China's death warrant" d asserted that it was brought here by pan and England. The United States' hercence made it a party to the rape of hantung.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

COUNT UCHIDA'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 17.

Tohio.—The Foreign Minister Count Uchida, has issued a statement regretting the disappearance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with its glorious history of twenty years' contribution to peace and order in the Far East; nevertheless, he says, it is matter for congratulation that the Alliance will be replaced by an Entente with greater possibilities of peace.

Lisbon.—Senhor Cunhaleal has formed a temporary ministry which is expected to encounter the difficulties.

Algiers.—The death has occurred here of Camille Saint-Saens.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Indian famine expert, is going to Russia forthwith on behalf of the British famine relief organisations to enquire into the methods of distribution of relief.

"SOMETHING MUST BE DONE."

MR. IYER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, M.L.A., writing in the "Hindu" on the present policy of Government says that something should be done without the least delay to bring about reapproachment. Adjustment of differences between the Nationalists and Moderates should precede a conference between the people and the Government.

FROM LALA LAJPATRAI.

LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following is the text of Lala Lajpatrai's letter to Mahatma Gandhi just on the eve of Lalaji's arrest:—

Dear Mahatmaji,—I am writing this to you so early as in all probability I will be arrested by this evening. I am sorry I may look to have disregarded your wishes but the circumstances are such as leave me no alternative. We have called a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee for to-day 2 p.m. The Deputy Commissioner calls it a public meeting. Yesterday we received a notice from him asking us for the agenda and an assurance that no business not in the agenda would be transacted. We have refused to comply, maintaining that the meeting is not public and that it does not come within the Act. Most probably he will prohibit the meeting. He has also served us with a notice calling *ward meetings* of ward Congress Committees also public. This means an entire stoppage of work. His orders are illegal, and if we had the option of fighting we might have won. But this is not to be.

Under the circumstances it is impossible for me to keep away from the meeting. It will be sheer cowardice. Please pardon me if my action does not meet with your approval. I am quite happy and cheerful and will not whine for favours. I am going to insist on being treated as an ordinary prisoner even if they are so magnanimous as to offer me some privilege, which I don't believe they will. Rest assured I will not bring disgrace on your movement. Pardon me if I have ever seemed to be critical and distrustful. In all my actions only one motive has been uppermost in my thoughts, viz. that of loyalty to my country and my people. If I have erred, I have erred in good faith. Even in my criticisms of my moderate friends I have had no other motive. I believed in what I said and I believe in it still. But if I was wrong they can pardon a mistaken comrade. I believe we are on the right path and that only non-violent non-cooperation can help us in achieving our goal.

The Shikh non-cooperators have set a noble example. Of course all of them are not Congressmen and the motive force behind their present behaviour is religion. But that makes no difference so long as the spirit of suffering for a principle is there. The Shikh community has so far kept its temper admirably well in spite of the provocations given. Most of the arrests have been made in the presence of hundreds and thousands. Please read the accounts in the "Tribune" and make your own comments. Our Shikh friends deserve all the praise one can bestow on brave, noble, sufferers in the cause of truth.

We have selected Aga Safdar as my successor in the office of the President Provincial Congress Committee and I have in consultation drawn up a programme for immediate action.

Mr. Stokes was this morning arrested at one of the roadside stations for what offence and under what law I don't know. If I am still free by this evening I shall write to you again. If not good bye and farewell.—Your devoted comrade,

LAJPAT RAI.

[The reader will appreciate my sharing the foregoing with him. It is remarkable how every leader has made complete arrangements in anticipation of going to goal. Of course Lalaji could not have acted otherwise than he did. I was anxious for him, if it was naturally possible, not to seek arrest till after the Congress. But in the circumstances that faced him, he could not avoid attending the meeting without hurting the cause. A general ceases to be general when he shirks battle that is offered to him. In every action of Lalaji I see nothing but thoughtfulness and calm courage. I fully endorse Lalaji's tribute to the Shikhs. Their resolute behaviour, their religious fervour, their calmness and their suffering commend my highest admiration. One sees in everything that is happening in the country the throes of a new birth. May God grant that no hasty action, no outbreak of violence impedes our unmistakable progress towards our destined goal.—M. K. G. "Young India."

RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN KENYA.

NAIROBI INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S CABLE TO GENERAL SMUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Dec. 18.

The following cable has been sent to General Smuts from the Indian Association in Nairobi:—

"The Delamere convention delegation is coming to enlist your sympathy and support against the rights of Indians in Kenya. We demand ordinary rights as citizens and human beings. Our European opponents intentionally misrepresent the claim to equitable treatment, falsely alleging that Indians seek domination. Indians demand the British Empire for British subjects. The Delamere delegation demands the world for the whites. We respectfully submit as an essential for the maintenance of the British Empire and the world's peace, equal rights for civilised men. We submit that the white race cannot afford to alienate the sympathy of Indians, who form one fifth of humanity. The world's peace also demands a right understanding and friendly relations between East and West."

LALA LAJPATRAI'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

Police, Anarkali, deposed to having searched the office of the Provincial Congress Committee on 4th December. After the examination of one more police witness Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, closed the prosecution evidence in respect of the charge under Section 6 of Seditious Meetings Act and that case was adjourned till 19th, when the Government Advocate will address the Court.

BABU BAGVAN DAS ARRESTED.

MESSAGE TO HIS CONTRYMEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Dec. 15.

Babu Bhagwan Das Sahib and Pandit Shiv Vinayak Misra, the owner of the "Bharata" press have been arrested this morning under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code for publishing and printing a notice requesting the public to suspend their respective, businesses on the 13th instant on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Benares if they thought it to be an appropriate way of expressing their sorrow and sense of degredation to which they have been reduced. Before he left with the police officers Babu Bhagwandas Sahib gave the following message to his countryen and Theosophist brethern abroad:—

Suffering for the sake of an ideal is good for the soul. The opportunity for such suffering has been sent to me also by Providence and I am thankful. The achieving of true Swaraj true Self-Government, the Government of the Higher Self over the Government of the Higher Self over the lower in the individual as well as the communal life is a high ideal. I have tried to express my idea of its nature and form in various writings. I hope the Congress authorities may accept it and publish it to the people in order to guide and steady the people's enthusiasm by clear vision of the goal. I hope that friends in Benares and elsewhere will help to keep alive the Kashi Vidya Pitha, my last effort with the most generous help of my dear goldhearted friend Shivapd Gupta and others to establish a new centre of reformed education, the foundation of reformed individual and communal life. I hope that the leaders of the various creeds will teach their followings to distinguish between the heart essentials which are common to all and the external rites and ceremonies which are special to each and accidental and thereby bring about the mutual understanding and the peace between the creeds which will lead to mutual understanding and to peace between the races and the nations. I express my deep gratitude to my brothers the English gentlemen who constitute the Government of India for making themselves the instruments of Providence to test the capacity of the Indian people for self-sacrifice which is the only foundation of true self-Government—the self-sacrifice of suffering for truth and right without retaliation which is specially becoming to the soul of India and will help to reestablish the universal religion of peace on earth and good will among men. I hope that all to whom I may have caused any hurt will forgive me. I send greetings to all Theosophists friends personally known and unknown in all countries. Bhagawandas, Benares.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

Mr. Mohamed Shafi, City Magistrate of Lucknow; delivered judgment in the case of 13 prominent Congress and Khilafat workers against whom charges were framed under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In the case of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Magistrate observed that the evidence showed that the charge under section 17(2) was not sustainable and convicted him under section 17(1) for distributing leaflets to observe Hartal and boycott of the Prince in company with volunteers and thus assisting in the operation of the Volunteers Corps which had been declared unlawful. Pandit Jawaharlal was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one month simple imprisonment. Similarly Mohanlal Saxena (Secretary, Town Congress Committee), Dr. Sheoraj Narain (Joint Secretary of the Congress Committee), Dr. Lakhsmi Sahai (Vice-[illegible] of the Congress Committee), presided [illegible]kund Bajpai, (Treasurer of Pandit Balm[illegible]mittee) Beni Prasad the Congress Co[illegible]der (Secretaries Singh and Babu Ramchu[illegible] Pandit Lal of the Congress Committees) and [illegible] Bahadur, Member of the Congress Volunteer Corps were convicted under section 17(1) for the offences of distribution of leaflets urging Hartal and exporting people to join Volunteer Corps and each of them sentenced to six months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default one month simple imprisonment. The remaining five persons, who are all Mahomedans, were convicted former serious offences 17(2) for managing or assisting in the management of Bolunteer Corps declared unlawful. Of these Hakim Abdu Wali, Joint Secretary and Shaukat Ali, Secretary, Moulvie Salamatulla, President of the Oudh Khilafat Committee and Syed Mohamed Nawab, Joint Secretary of the Town Congress Committee were each sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each or in default one month's simple imprisonment. Chaudhri Kaluqua Zaman was sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month simple imprisonment.

The Magistrate is engaged in hearing eight other cases in which 40 other persons are concerned.

NEAR EAST.

MINORITIES' INTERESTS.

PROTECTION GUARANTEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Comm. Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Allied Foreign Ministers would meet early in 1922 to discuss the methods and terms of general settlement in the Near East. No. conversations were being held or had held between the representatives of British and Angora Governments.

Replying to Mr. Aneurin Williams, Mr. Harmsworth said that Government was unware of any threats by the Turkish nationalists against the non-Turkish inhabitants of Cilicia. The French Government had informed the British Government that the Angora Government had decided in favour of the minorities and the decision included immediate general amnesty, abolition of requisition and conscription and formation of a Franco-Turkish commission to safeguard the property of the refugees, which indicated, according of the French view, nationalist disposition to fulfil loyally the obligations of the agreement. There were ten thousand workless Armenian refugees in Mersina in miserable state. He had no definite information as to how many Armenians were left in Cilicia, but it was obviously only a small proportion of the total.

CONCESSION FOR PERSIAN OIL FIELDS.

PROTEST AGAINST MALA FIDE TRANSFER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 17.

Replying to a statement by the Persian Legation that the concession of oil fields in Northern Persia which had been granted to a Georgian subject and had been subsequently transferred to a British company, was improperly constituted and illegal and that the concession granted to the Standard Oil Co., precluded transferring to or associating with any other company without the consent of the Persian Parliament, Mr. Greenway, Chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, says the question can only be settled on the principles of international law and as the original concession was granted in 1895/6 to a Persian subject and continually ratified by the Persian Government and no question was raised as to its validity till 1919 there is no doubt of what the result of such arbitrament would be. He regrets that the Persian Government by attempting to introduce a clause prohibiting transfer should convey the impression of attempting to disavow the original concessions and create discord in England and America.

PROPOSED EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT.

CAIRO BAR'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Cairo.—The Native Bar has declared an eight day strike as a protest against the proposed political settlement. The students are planning a strike for the 13th. anniversary of the declaration of the Protectorate.

MAULANA MUSAWIR SAHEB ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, Dec. 17.

Maulana Ahdul Musawir Saheb, President, Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee, Sylhet, was arrested under section 108 and tried at Hailakandi and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Over five thousand people assembled in the court. Daily prayers are offered for the revered Maulana in every mosque.

U. P. CONGRESS MEMBERS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Fifty-five members of the United Provinces Congress Committee who were arrested during the meeting were put up for trial before Mr. Knox, District Magistrate, on Saturday. The members represented nearly all districts in the province. The trial took place in the District Jail.

Mr Newby, Superintendent of Police, deposed to going to the office of the Congress Committee with some police. He delivered as distinctly heard the speeches, one or also the wording of the resolutions, one of which was about enlisting Congress volunteers and all of which were passed unanimously. Dr. Murarilal gave him a copy of the resolutions and he came to know that they had passed the resolution for enlisting volunteers which had been declared illegal. He, therefore, asked each of the members if they had voted for the resolution and arrested each of them.

The Magistrate framed charges under sections 17 (2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act against the accused for managing and assisting in management of an illegal association, namely, Congress Volunteers. Many of the accused gave no reply, others made vague statements. Judgment was reserved.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Viceroy's reply to the Delhi Muslim deputation would cause no wonder in the mind of any one who has studied the present day European political outlook. But the divorce of realities from diplomatic utterances was never more appearant that it was when His Excellency assured his hearers that the Indian Mohammedan's representations, based upon their religious sentiments had not fallen upon deaf ears. It is not an irony of fate that His Excellency's efforts to assuage Indian resentiment again the self-condemned Treaty of Sevres should synchronize with that arch-bureaucrat: Lord Curzon's diatribes against the French for their sin of letting the Turk live. His Excellency, while dialating upon the difficulties besetting the solution of the Near Eastern problem says:; "But neither does the solution of the problem rest with Great Britain alone. If it did, the conflict would long since have terminated." If His Excellency has in his mind that conflict which blasted Europe for four years, then so far as the French and the Turks are concerned it is ended. The brave French general Gouraud's proclamation issued on the eve of the evacuation of Cilicea plainly says that the Franco-Kemalists agreement finally ends the State of war between France and Turkey. Inspite of the French and Italian repudiation of the Treaty of Sevres, the British Foreign Office is still clinging to that precious London document. The reversion to the state of things which the Treaty in question presupposes would mean the death-knell of Turkey. But the hero who wrung victory out of despair knows too welll how to perish with sword in hand rather than to submit to dictation.

Involuntarily to my mind recur the fiery Midlothian oratory of Gladstone and I ask myself if generous impulses have so completely dried up that there is left no English heart large enough wherein the heroic sacrifices of the God-fearing bank of Angora patriots could find an echo or evoke sympathy. There never was a moment more opportune for a Government to retify its past follies than is offorded to the British Government to-day by the enlightened humanity and sagacity of M. Briand. He has given a lead to the Allies and Ital yhas followed in the wake. It is incomprehensible to me that Catholic Italy should come to terms with Islam but protestant England which at the same time boasts of being the greatest Islamic power should fail to see eye to eye with it.

As an earnest of its desire to do right to Turkey the British Government should put an end to the fine fable of Indian Government taking sides with Islam and British Government remaining unsympathetic. Lord Curzon must have too vivid a recollection to have forgotten of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan's outburst against Lord Curzon condoning the Penjdeh affair by putting blame upon the Liberals.

When during the initial stages of Kemalists victories H. H. the Agha Khan flashed from England the requisition for a fresh Muslim deputation, I must confess, I felt we were at the eve of another national humiliation. It seemed that while the valiant patriots of Turkey were shedding their blood for retrieving the honour of Islam the Indian Muslims had nothing better to do than to send deputations to the Prime Minister who proved adamantine against all argument or pleading in favour of Turkey. But thank God the deputation was not formed and whoever opposed its formation deserves our thanks. Now that the European outlook has changed, France the "First moral person in Europe" has recovered from her moral turpitude and roused herself to her great and glorious traditions and Indian Government is taken aback by the solidarity of Hindu Muslim entente, it is our duty to stand firm by our great leader Mahatma Gandhi.

I beg to remind my countrymen that the struggle for freedom which we have entered in is no longer a parochial problem. The whole of Asia is looking to the issue of our struggle with expectancy. The originality and large humanity of our great leader has attracted the gaze of the whole civilized world towards us. Let us accomplish our freedom by self-abnegation, by self-reliance and, above all, by placing our trust on no earthly power but that of God.

We must remember that the freedom of Turkey would not be won in the drawing room of the Welsh Premier of England, but by the adoption of Swadeshi, by unity and by scrupulously adhering to non-violent non-co-operation.—Yours, etc.

ABDUL MUSTAFA.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND AHMEDABAD PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the telegram which appeared in your issue of the 14th re the interview between Mr. Gandhi and a few Parsi gentlemen, kindly permit me to state what actually happened. In the first place it was not a "deputation" on behalf of the Parsi community. It was just a few Parsi gentlemen who under circumstances detailed below met Mr. Gandhi at his desire. It is, therefore, not correct to state that it was a deputation that waited on Mr. Gandhi.

The recent unfortunate happenings in Bombay had naturally created some nervousness amongst some members of the Parsi population of this city, especially their women folk, in view of the scattered and isolated situation of their dwellings. It appears that Mr. Gandhi having become aware of this circumstance was good enough to express a desire to meet the Parsis with a view to reassuring them and this desire was conveyed to me by Ansuya Ben as well as by Mr. Vallabhbhai. A meeting was accordingly arranged at Ben Ansuya's residence.

In the course of the conversation that took place the present situation was surveyed and a free and frank discussion took place. My companions informed Mr. Gandhi of the spirit of intolerance that was prevalent in the country and which might lead to trouble. Mr. Gandhi, on the other hand, did not apprehend any such trouble and offered, if necessary, the help of his volunteers in the case of the outlying Parsi residence—an offer which, so far as I am aware, no steps have been taken to avail of.

These facts I feel confident will be borne out by Mr. Gandhi as well as Ansuya Ben.—Yours etc.

J. M. RAO.

Mirzapur Road.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 15.

REFORMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If, as is stated in a copyright to the "Statesman," the despatch of the Secretary of State on additional reforms, concedes the possibility of immediate further enquiries in view of the recent resolution of the Legislative Assembly, accepted by the Government of India, an important step will have been taken. It is by no means too early. And the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in India is an opportune time for the concession and its amendment. There is nothing in the statute to prevent the enquiry. After the Viceroy's and the Hon. Mr. Whyte's testimony about the success of council work, the enquiry cannot be reasonably deferred inspite of deeply regretted passing troubles. In fact it is doubly needed because of them and to combat them and to bring peace. The scope of the enquiry in the lights of event will, indeed, have to be much wider—in fact it will and must be followed by a comprehensive Royal Commission of enquiry on the whole situation to assert application of early remedial measures.

In interview with the authority in England, after the Assembly resolution it was my privilege to insist upon this point of view. Though to begin with it did not find favour, the situation gradually improved. Sir Thomas Bennet and other important members of Parliament, associated with the reforms, were of opinion that the ten years limit was intended as and is really a maximum and not a minimum. It was not so expressly enacted as it was intended to prevent agitation, as if agitation could or should be so prevented and as if there is any "Settled fact" in latter-day politics. No question of upsetting of "constructural obligations" therefore arises and it is to be hoped that Mr. Montague's fearless independence will once more prevail. Lord Lytton's reply in the House of Lords read between the lines, is not different from Mr. Montague's as reported in Hansard.—Yours, etc.

DEVAPRASAD SARVADHICARY.

20, Suri Lane, Calcutta.

December, 15.

A POINT OF LAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the time of Delhi riots citizens were forced to enlist as special constables for the maintenance of law and order.

At the time of next Congress citizens will be encroaching upon the rights of police in the maintenance of law and order.

Being a law-student I am eager to know, what is the point of law on this inconsistency. Would any of the kind lawyers of Bombay express his opinion on it and oblige!

To my common sense, the interpretations may be put to the following alternatives. (1) No citizen have a right to assist the police in the maintenance of law and order.

(2) What the Executive does or pretends to do is legal. What it does not do or forbids to do is illegal.—Yours etc.

ADIEU-JUSTICE.

MRS. C. R. DAS AS PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th instant Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta suggests the election of Mrs. C. R. Das as President of the Indian National Congress. I am in hearty agreement with the suggestion. It is as it should be. For we cannot in any way do justice and honour to the valiant wife and more especially to Deshabandhu C. R. Das than by conferring upon her the same honour which the Indian Nation conferred upon her husband. Though I regret that Mr. C. R. Das could not, because he was not allowed to, honour the chair of the Congress, and, at least glad that the far-seeing bureaucracy honoured itself and our great countryman by conferring upon him a still greater honour and reward for the services he rendered to our dear motherland for whom no sacrifice is too great.

May God Almighty have mercy on us, poor innocent people of India and help us on our way to liberty is the prayer of this humble self.—Yours etc.,

N. S. S. MENGAR.

Byculla, Dec. 16.

WHO ARE THE COUNSELLORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a singular fact, that not a single Moderate Councillor has openly supported the present policy of the Government of India. Nor has a single Moderate paper approved of the same. On the other hand, we find Sir Surendranath Bannerjea opposed to the policy of repression in Bengal. And we further notice the definite and dignified opposition of Hon. Mr. Raza Ali and four members of the Legislative Assembly. Equally emphatic is the protest of the "Bengalee" of Calcutta, the "Leader" of Allahabad, the "Tribune" of Lahore and the "Servant of India" of Poona—all Liberal organs—against the panicky policy of Government. The question then arises as to who are the present Counsellors of the Government of India? So far, we have been led to understand, that the Government of India and the local Government are acting in consultation with the *"sober and moderate leaders"* in the country. Does the Government still affirm that impression? If so, how can Government account for the expressed opposition of some moderate leaders and of all moderate organs at the present moment? Who are then the Counsellors of the Government to-day? Whoever they may be, they do not seem to be in touch with modern India, nor have they realized the time-spirit; nor will they be regarded as real Friends of the Government in months to come.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI, BHARUCHA.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hasten to correct a mis-statement of fact that has inadvertently, all the same not the less unfortunately, crept into the P.S. to my letter on the above subject, of the 13th, appearing in the following day's "Chronicle," as to the meeting on Monday at the New Share Bazaar Hall of the subjects of the Indian States, being of an informal nature and notified. I need hardly go into the circumstances in which the mistake arose: that a hurried glance at the daily engagements columns did not reveal this notice to me, that some Hidden Hand, on account of the avidity that news creates now-a-days, spirited away my copy of the paper, which left me no opportunity to scrutinise the columns of the paper by the time I was writing the letter under reference, and that I could not lay my hands on the particular issue of the paper, for closer perusal until before a lapse of over 24 hours of the appearance of the said advertisement, so that it was too late for me to do anything in the matter in proper time.

If you consider that it is necessary that this correction must go in to prevent the general trend of what I wrote hitherto on the subject being prejudiced, I shall be much obliged by your please publishing this.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. P.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your readers' attention to what would seem to be an attempt on the part of the Municipality of Bombay to starve the hotel-boarders in the Parel locality by instituting proceeding against hotel-keepers for feeding some people without holding a licence, and having them convicted and fined in the 5th Presidency Magistrate's Court at Dadar. It would appear that all these "eating-house" (it is time that the Municipal Councillors rose in protest against the revolting expression are conducted in chawls built upon the Improvement Trust Plots, which have been leased out for 99 years on certain conditions, one of which would apper to be that no "eating-house" should be conducted in these buildings. Now when these hotel-keepers applied in the ordinary course to the Municipality for a licence, they were told they could not be granted one as the Trust raised an objection Now, Sir, You know. The difficulty of housing accomodation in Bombay and the suburbs. Either the condition of the Improvement Trust must be changed, of the Magistrate who administers the law should take into account the changed circumstances now operating upon the unhappy citizents, as against what they were at the time when this particular Act was passed. It clearly did not contemplate such a miserable contingency. The Magistrate, therefore, ought to take into consideration this housing difficulty and administer the law as a man, not merely mechanically. Again these fines are being imposed upon these hotel-men progressively, i.e., at the first conviction, say, Rs. 5, at second conviction, says, Rs. 10 and so on which again react upon the boarders! These big Corporations ought first of all to provide their vietim with accomodation to move out to, before they launch upon their prosecutions.—Yours, etc.

A DISGUSTED BOARDER.

Parel, Dec. 16.

SUBURBAN ROADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What progress, what tremendous developments stand to the credit of the Salsette development Department! Take a motor car or cycle or any other conveyance and pass through the Sion-Trombay road to see how really Bombay's Suburbs are developing under this new spending Department of the Government of Bombay. What will be seen? The answer is:—Big ditches and metal lying scattered all over the road so that it is a danger both to vehicular and pedestrian traffic. On Sunday last owing to the shocking conditions of the road a motor car containing a Parsi family capsized near the Chembur Pinjrapole, and the occupants were hurt. This road has evidently been taken over from the P. W. Department. When the latter were in charge the road used to be repaired regularly every year before the commencement of the monsoon. May I therefore ask the Development Department to wake up and let us have the benefit of a really *pucca* road.—Yours, etc.

J. B. AGUIAR.

Mani, Dec. 16.

THE ECONOMIC CATASTROPHE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sole aim of an Indian, whether he be Moderate, Extremist, or, Intermediate, is to find out ways and means to help the poor cultivators and labourers in their struggle for existence. The easiest method to avert economic catastrophe is to encourage the growth of food-stuffs (paddy and cereals), and of village hand industries. An economic problem is now facing England in the stage of Unemployment. If machinery were the only panacea for the ills of labour-trouble, then the mill-hands of Lancashire would not have wanted work, nor, would the Government have to continue to support them out of the public treasury. It rests with the leaders of labour both here in India and in England to preach to the labourers to revive agriculture and hand industries. Those who would preach this forgotten truth in industry will have to bear in mind the opposition of bitter experience pathatically recorded in the Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians.

XI. 23 to 27. (R. V.) Paul, this speaks of himself "In labours more abundantly in prisons more abundantly, in stripes without measure, in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I forty *stripes* save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice of suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journevings often In perials of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from my perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false breathren; in labour and travail, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often in cold and nakedness".—Yours, etc.

SAILENDRA KRISHNA DEB.

Calcutta, Dec. 15.

PORT TRUST DUES.

SUGGESTED INTERPELLATION IN COUNCIL.

In the course of a letter addressed the following letter to the Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, Mr. Halai says:—

I am surprised that no action has been taken from this Chamber and no protest lodged against the recent arbitrary and unnecessary enhancement of 100 per cent. wharfage and dock dues by the Bombay Port Trust. The commercial communities are already groaning under very heavy disabilities this year and the addition of any charge to be borne by the trade is likely to destroy all the trade. Further, it is notorious that the Bombay Port Trust have got in the matter of establishment and other charges a very heavy outlay on the side of expenditure. This outlay has never been properly subjected to any criticism or scrutiny. Under the circumstances, I suggest the Chamber should forthwith write to the Government of Bombay requesting for the institution of a public committee of enquiry into the financial affairs of the Bombay Port Trust.

In the meanwhile, permit me to remark that it is very disappointing that notwithstanding the knowledge which the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and the leading lights of the Chamber had in this matter, no steps whatsoever were taken to safeguard Indian rights, nor was the matter even brought up for discussion. It is also to be regretted that several members of the Chamber, who are sitting on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust from other constituencies, have not seen fit to draw the attention of the Committee to this serious and heavy charge. Apart from the above suggestion of writing to the Government requesting them to appoint a committee of enquiry, I also suggest that the representative of the Chamber on the Bombay Legislative Council be directed to send in a resolution for the next session of the Legislative Council to the following effect:—

"That this Council resolves that the sudden enhancement of Port Trust dues by 100 per cent. is uncalled-for and ultra vires and a committee consisting of the following Members of the Council and of non-official members from outside should be appointed to examine into the finances of the Bombay Port Trust and to make suitable recommendations. The names of the members of the committee are:—

Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta (mover); Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.; G. B. Trivedi, Esq.; Dwan Bahadur Godbole; Manu Subedar, Esq.; and one or more representatives of the English Chamber of Commerce."

LADY READING WOMEN OF INDIA FUND.

DELHI, Dec. 16.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading as addressed an appeal to the Indian people for the Lady Reading Women of India Fund in the course of which she says:—

During a few months I have as yet spent in India there has been brought very forcibly to my notice one aspect of our responsibility to her people. It is the grave and initial responsibility of the care of her women and children, not only in child birth and infancy but in every stage of their development and need. I have seen with my own eyes something of the overwhelming burden of suffering they bear so silently. Much has been done but the call to further effort is imperative. The claims upon your charity are many and I should hesitate to add to their number, were I not so convinced of the urgency of the problem and so certain of the possibility of its happy solution, be it but faced with courage and wisdom. Indeed, immediate action and fundamental importance and urgency of the work are my apology, if any be necessary, for asking for your encouragement and support. The objects of the Lady Reading Women of India Fund of which the enclosed memorandum gives the main features will be wider distribution of that skilled medical aid which should, I so strongly feel, be ever at the service of the poorest Indian women and child.

The immediate objects of the Fund are:—(1) To complete the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital which is the only institution of its kind in India which devotes its energies entirely to the training of Indian women for the medical profession.

(2) Another object of this fund will be to establish a hospital for women and children in the hills.

(3) The third object of the fund will be to establish an All India Nursing Association for Indians on the same lines at the Lady Minto Association which has done such excellent work amongst Europeans in India.

The following have consented to serve on the Executive Committee:—Chairman the Hon. Mian Mohammed Shafi and Members, Hon. Mr. W.M. Hailey, Major General Sir W.M. Edwards, Director General Indian Medical Service, Mr. R.K. Sorabji, Dr. Balfour, Chief Medical Officer, Womens Medical Service and Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Honorary Treasurer. Mr. A.C. Gupta and Honorary Joint Secretaries: Mr. K.C. Roy and Lt Colonel T.J. Carey Evans. Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer or Honorary Secretaries, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

BREAKING THE BACK OF CONSPIRACY.

GOVERNMENT'S UNANIMOUS DECISION.

SIR HARCOURT ON FAILURE OF N. C.O.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

In his speech at Durbar held to-day, Sir Harcourt Butler outlined the policy of his Government and replied to the charges of repression. He said quite recently Government received reports from several quarters foreshadowing lawlessness and disorder.

The Collector of Meerut reported that Civil Disobedience has been openly preached at the District Congress at Farhmuktesar, that cloth shops were picketed, that agitation was plainly on increase and that everything looked like working up to a climax. At an early date the Commissioner of Fyzabad reported that the situation was menacing in the Bara Banki district where the Deputy Commissioner could not appear without being hooted and the loyal section of the population were frightened and disheartened. A speech was delivered in which the audience was asked by a political fanatic whether they would agree to murder the Deputy Commissioner and they replied with one voice they would. The Commissioner also reported that things were menacing in the Tanda sub-division of Fyzabad District. At Gonda regular volunteer corps have been instituted with officers. Cawnpore and Etawah reports tell of recrudescence of criminal intimidation. In Ballia, people were asked to prepare themselves for killing and being killed. Alarming reports were also received from Sahranpur Aligarh and Gorakhpur.

Now all these reports reached the Government within three or four days. It was quite clear that they were on the verge of a serious and widespread trouble. The Government decided, and decided unanimously, to apply the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the whole province at once and to issue instructions to Commissioners and District Officers to take all measures under the law necessary for the preservation of order and protection of loyal and peaceful citizens.

"REPRESSION HAILED BY A.L."

The Governor then stated that all reports from the different parts of the province show that the action taken had excellent results and had restored confidence to the loyal and peaceful people. Indeed there was a feeling of general relief. The Commissioner of Fyzabad reported there had been great improvement since he last wrote. The Police who had resigned were now applying to be taken back. The Commissioner of Agra wrote that the present Government policy appeared to be generally welcomed. The Commissioner of Meerut reported that the action taken had been hailed by all loyal persons with the greatest relief. He added "Our friends and much harassed police are in much better hearts and non-co-operator is no longer looked upon with dread by them." The Commissioner of Lucknow attributes the settlement down of the Hindu population and especially the cultivating classes largely to the recent action of the Government. The reassuring report had come from Aligarh.

The situation was still critical but His Excellency thought it was well in hand and he was convinced that if the policy of firmness was pursued and pursued steadily for sometime they might reasonably hope to break the back of the conspiracy which openly avowed its intention of trying to do away with the Government and openly defied the law of the land.

FAILURE OF N. C. O.

The Governor spoke at length of the failure of Non-co-operation and the ruin it had caused and said while Government was determined to use all powers necessary to maintain law and order and to protect the law abiding citizens it would not depart from the liberal and progressive policy which it had hitherto pursued.

He also spoke of the success of the Aman Sabha movement to counteract the sinister influences and said 1½ million people enrolled as members of the Sabha which issued seven million pamphlets and had subscribed 2½ lakhs of rupees. The sabhas had done immense social service and educational work.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

The report is published of the Railway Finance Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider matters arising out of the Ackworth Committee report, concerning questions of separation of railway from general finance and requirements of railways in regard to capital expenditure during the next 10 years. The Committee consider that both on the point of principal and as a practicable proposition Railway Finances could not be separated from the General Budget, either just at present or in the immediate future till conditions became more normal and the financial equilibrium was re-established, when the question could be re-examined. Not only would the separation involve the surrender, by the Central Government, of the railways as a source of revenue, which in the existing state of Indian finances it would be impracticable to replace, but it would materially disturb the financial equilibrium which was assumed when the reforms were inaugurated.

The point of practical importance however is whether the state should guarantee to the railways a definite supply of capital funds over a certain period of years, thus stopping the present practice under the which funds not used by the railways in a particular year lapsed at the end of that yeaf. The Committee think that the case for the provision of larger capital for the immediate rehabilation and betterment of the existing lines was amply proved, and also it would be uneconomical to refuse to the railway administration funds necessary to complete the works now under construction. After weighing all factors they have agreed to recommend that the minimum demand put forward by the Railway Board namely the expenditure of 150 crores during the next five years, should be provided. They recognise that the provision of funds of this amount might involve supplementing our Indian loans by outside borrowing, provided such borrowing can be effected in the cheapest market.

The Committee lay great emphasis on the improvement of conditions of travel of third class passengers. The Committee recommend that in order to improve the coal position certain feeder lines opening up new coal fields should be constructed by the State failing which private enterprise should be encouraged in the construction of such lines, under conditions inter alia demanding that a guarantee should be given only to companies domiciled in India with a substantial Indian element in their directorate and raising only rupee capital and that should such companies work their own lines they should engage to apply the same rules as have been or may be laid down for the proportion of Indians to be employed in higher ranks of State Railways' establishment.

The report of the Committee is unanimous.

LOVE THE MASTER-KEY.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

"Only can the showers of Love quench the Three Fires"—Tulsidas.

In big institutions a key is always kept which can unlock all the rooms in them. Each of the locks is opened also by a separate key, which however, cannot apply to any other, But an officer is in possession of a key which can open all locks in the institution and unlock all rooms. That is called the Master-key.

The plan of boycott of Councils is intended to stop intending candidates from going to councils, that of schools to stop students from going to schools and that of courts the litigants from going to law. If these boycotts are not entirely successful, some sort of doubt may be entertained about the effect of the different steps.

But the master-key to all is Love.

Non-Co-operation without Love is devilish; Non-co-operation based on Love is divine. The Prophet non-co-operated with the Mecca Arabs for 13 years out of pure love. He opened their eyes by the key of Love. Mirabai non-co-operated with her husband Kumbharana, not out of hate, but out of pure love. She lovingly bore all the penalties imposed upon her by him. Our Non-co-operation likewise has its roots in Love. Without it, all is vacuity. Love is not only the Master-key, it is the only key. If those who boycott schools, hate the abstainers their boycott would be valueless. If those boycotting Councils hate the council-goers, their boycott would lose all its value. To conquer our opponents with Love is religion; to be angry with them is irreligion-devilish.

We should confess with shame that our penance has not been without a spice of anger, bitterness. And that is why our sacrifices has been without its proper grace and fruit. If all who have made sacrifices had done so without any anger or hatred towards those who failed to do it, we should have been in a far better situation to-day, and almost in a condition to establish Swaraj.

Our first and foremost business is therefore to rain showers of love. Raining showers of love does not mean merger; that would be infatuation, that would be a contractual partnership. To treat our opponents sweetly not to think poorly of them, and to serve them is love. There is no wonder in a Hindu loving a Hindu; there is some virtue in a Hindu treating a Mussalman with the same love in his bearing with his ways, customs and prejudices. Similarly there is nothing strange in a Non-co-operator fraternising with a non-co-operator. But there is bravery, there is humidity in a non-co-operator loving a co-operator, and bearing with him, in spite of the sharpest differences. For a non-co-operator to slight co-operators, to belittle them, to hoot them, is no greatness, to humbly walk up to their places and to offer them kindly service is greatness.

We have not done enough to promote love and charity. I have often written about them, spoken about them, but all that I have said and done has just fallen short of the proper accent. Bombay has opened my eyes. The experience of Bombay has shown me the hollowness of my tolerance. If I had set my face even against all wordy assaults on co-operators, we should have been far more advanced to-day than we are. If I had sternly discountenanced all the cases of wresting of caps, we should have seen better results of our penances. To enjoy the privilege of heading a movement of the magnitude of the present one, carries with it the duty of undimmed, wakefulness. The slightest slackening of that wakefulness is a great sin. If the leader of this movement is weak-kneed, pusillanimous, or weighed down with a feeling of helplessness, he must abdicate.

But only that day dawns on which we are awake.

Let us now purge ourselves of all anger and natred towards the co-operator, towards the Parsis, Christians or the English. Let us treat them as brothers. Let us not boycott them. Let us not stop daily services to them, e. g., that of the waterman, the barber and the like. Let us feed ourselves after feeding them; let us derive our happiness from serving them. If we understand the law—the Law of Love—common to all religions, and not until, and unless we do so, Swaraj can be easiest and earliest won. The first and the foremost thing, therefore, wherever preparations for launching Civil Disobedience are on, is for us to meet all co-operators and to declare friendship, inspite of our differences, with them.—"Navajivan," from "The Independent."

The District Magistrate of Nilgiris has reported to the Governmnt of Madras that Mr. Furness, District Superintendent of Police who was missing in the Muplah raid on Pandalur on Wednesday, is safe.—A. P.

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BUST OF TILAK

The Poona City Municipality has selected Mr. V. V. Wagh's bust of Lok. Tilak as the best of the models submitted in open competition, for a marble statue of Lok. Tilak to be erected in Poona. Lokamanya's son writes:—

"Dear Mr. Wagh,

Let me congratulate you heartily upon your crowning success in the open competition arranged by the Poona City Municipality. Since its General Body has given a decided preference to your model—Bust over the far inferior ones of other sculptors, and entrusted the work to you, I am now quite confident, other Municipalities too will follow suit and extend you their generous patronage.

Wishing you every good luck,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

SHRIDHAR BALWANT TILAK.

Poona,
Saturday, 3rd Dec., 1921.

Marble and bronze busts of Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Lala Lajpatrai and Mrs. Besant are available at

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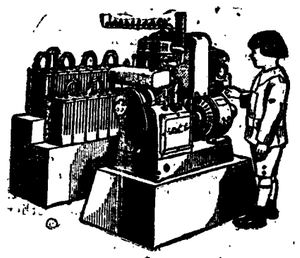

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APPEAL TO ANDHRAS.

BY DESABHAKTA K. VENKATAPPAIAH.

The Government has entered upon a mad course of repression being "puzzled and perplexed" at the great hold the Congress has secured over the peolpe, and particularly at the vigorous campaign of the volunteers who are enlisting themselves in large numbers, notwithstanding the orders proclaiming them members of unlawful assemblies. Several of our great leaders in the land including Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das have been arrested and some of them already convicted on flimsiest grounds. What has specially upset the mind of the Government at the present moment, is the splendid success of hartals at Calcutta and other places on the 17th of November and the apprehension of a similar protest on the part of all the cities to be visited by the Prince of Wales during his sojourn in India.

The results already show that the Government have miscalculated the effect of repression started by them and the events that are daily occurring in different parts of the country bear evidence of the firm determination of the people to secure Swaraj at all costs following the path of Nonviolent Non-Cooperation chalked out by the Congress under the guiding inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi.

This present instalment of repression has commenced to envelop the Andhrades a also. Mr. Sambamurty Kamaraji, Rangayya Bhimaseva Rao of Tadpatri, Mr. Naidu, and Subbarao of Coconada, Mr. Subbarau of Anantapur have been arrested. The Madras Government has taken to curious method of terrorising people in this part of the country. A body of cavalry and infantry marching from town to town parade through the streets. All gazetted officers in each locality are asked to meet the military party at their entrance into the town and the school boys are directed to line the roads and salute the troops as they march on. This display of allegiance to the sword under compulsion can serve no purpose except perhaps to create a spirit of humiliation in the minds of those Government servants who already feel that they have sold themselves away to the Government for the sake of their daily bread. The visit of the Military to Cocanada and the occurrances there have already been published in papers. The party will sortly visit Ellore and it is notified that they will go to Guntur on the 18th instant. They may also proceed to other centres in the country. I trust that the people everywhere will look on indifferently at the exhibition of the power of the Government and avoid all situations likely to create collision with the troops.

From the attitude of the Government thus far made clear, it may be easily presumed that almost all the leading workers in the different districts will be arrested on some pretext or other and therefore it is necessary that proper arrangemnts should be made for the carrying on of the congress work unimpeded, notwithstanding such arrests.—"Swarajya."

VATANS AND HINDU PRIESTS.

PETITION AGAINST MR LATHE'S BILL.

The following are extracts from a petition submitted by representative Vatandar village Hindu Priests in the Nasik District (Gram-Joshis and Mule) to the President of the Legislative Assembly:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Lathe has recently introduced in the Legislative Assembly, his private Bill, proposing to do away with the right of Vatandar Hindu Priests to emoluments for religious ceremonies, which has been referred to a Select Committee. We most respectfully beg to disapprove of the said Bill and its principle as it is destructive to the religious life of a Hindu living in a village.

The Hindu Social organization consisting of *Chaturvarnya*, has been so constructed that for guiding the religious and moral life of the Hindu communities a system of Acharyas (religious preceptors) has been organized from times unknown for the good of the masses. Although this system of Acharyas has been in existence from very ancient times and although India was at different times under the domination of different foreign rules of different religions, History knows none of them to have even tried to interfere with these religious and moral traditions and social customs of the people, but on the contrary they upheld and nourished those ancient customs and religious orders then in vogue. Vatandar has never brought about any violence and thrown the communities into great disorder and tumults and no community has ever requested the Government to grant this reform for redressing their grievance. Such intricate questions are only likely to create discontent and dissensions among the masses.

There is no question as to whether any Vatandari is worth a pie or thousands of rupees. Generally people are accustomed to attach no monetary value to such Vatanas but they take much pride in being called the Vatandar. This Vatandari appears very trifling but the Council will remember that the thread of such Vatandaris extends far back even to the royal families in India.

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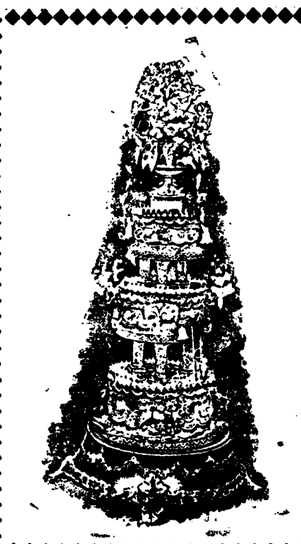

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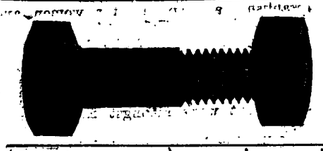

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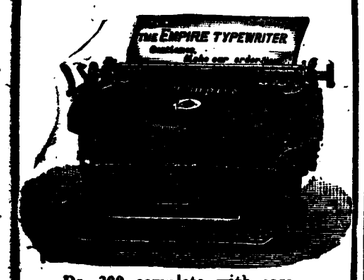

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Literature and Art.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM:—
By C. F. Andrews G.A. Natesan and Co., Madras.

Mr. Andrews is now such a familiar figure in Indian politics that it is totally unnecessary either to introduce him to the reading public or to give it an idea of what he will say in his books. What the man is, and what he wishes to say is clear even from the very first page of his works. What strikes one with amazing clearness about Mr. Andrews is the transparent sincerity of the man, of his limitless love for the people and the aspirations of a country which he has made his own. In this volume of collected essays, Mr. Andrews appears not only as a fighter for India's rights but as a calm and patient thinker, as a close student of Indian political conditions, as he has been noticing them ever since his arrival in India some thirty years ago.

"We are living in strenuous days, wherein we are being taught" Mr. Andrews, says more and more, through sacrifice and suffering, to face realities, and not to acquiesce in that which destroys manhood and self-respect." It is because the present system of Government in India stunts the growth of that manhood and that self-respect which alone are the birth right of every living soul that Mr. Andrews has become a champion of Indian freedom, and has appreciated the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi in achieving that freedom, not by violent revolutionary means, but by methods of peaceful resistance. He has become a devoted follower of non-violent Non-Cooperation only after having devoted considerable thought to the possibility of obtaining India's desired goal through this policy, and not through any sentimental reasons.

But he goes further. In his opening chapters in this book which deal with problems of Indian independence, he reluctantly comes to the conclusion that Indians can have no place within the British Empire. As matters stand, and as they will evolve this will be found to be an impossibility. "In the days that are rapidly approaching, we shall be surprised and shocked" says Mr. Andrews, "that we could have acquiesced so long in the absurdly fanciful idea, that a people in Southern Asia with a cultured past of its own and an ancient civilisation, whose numbers were nearly 320,000,000 souls could ever by its own choice be permanently bound to an island in the North Sea for its protection." Mahatma Gandhi, it would appear, would be content if India would obtain at least a Dominion Status at present, so conscious is he of the enormous difficulty of attaining amongst a heterogenous mass of population Swaraj by the creation and retention of a non violent atmosphere. Mr. Andrews points out that English temperament and character being what it is there can be no place within the British Empire for the Indian, because he seems to be hopeless about convincing his countrymen that a people with a colour different from their own must be treated equally in all matters if the British Empire is to evolve as a congeries of free nations. He heartily agrees with Mr. Gokhale that the connection of England with India was "providential", but Mr. Andrews takes care to point out "to prolong the shock by endeavouring to keep India permanently within the British Empire, or to hypnotise the Indian people with smooth words against the idea of independence may be altogether harmful."

We are sure to the average Briton sentiments such as these coming from one of his own countrymen give a very rude shock. Mr. Andrews does not mince matters. He quotes again and again in this book as also in his other writings the pregnant words of another Briton Sir John Seeley who says. "But if India does begin to breathe as a single national whole—and our own rule is perhaps doing more than ever was done former Governments to make this possible—then no such explosion of despair, even if there was cause for it would be needed." For in that case the feeling would gain ground in the Native army and on the native army ultimately we depend. But the moment a mutiny is threatened, which shall be no mere mutiny but the expression of a universal feeling of nationality, at that moment all hope is at an end of preserving our Empire."

To-day under Mahatma Gandhi's direction there is going to be a peaceful revolution of thought. And there is yet hope for the Briton if only he will, of his own accord, change his own system of Government, or rather give it over to the Indians to manage it. But the question is will he? Mr. Andrews has done his duty by him, by warning him in time of the consequences of his refusal.

KATHIAWAD STATES.

THE BEGINNINGS OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE KATHIAWAR STATES.—By N. M. Yadnic, B.A. (Hons.) L.L.B.

In his brief brochure on constitutional reform in Kathiawar States, the author deprecates hasty criticism and blesses, wherever possible, the present patriarchal form of Government. However, all roads lead to Rome and the suggestions he has to offer do not differ materially from those propounded by radicals. He tells us in the introduction to the book that he has made personal investigations on the spot, has interviewed rulers and dewans and has been much helped in his task by sober administrators like Sir P. D. Pattani and Sir Evan Machonochie, Agent to His Excellency the Governor in Kathiawar. In reviewing any scheme of constitutional reform, it must not be forgotten that the human element counts for much. As Mahatma Gandhi said with regard to the Congress constitution, the most democratic constitution must fail, unless there are democrats to work it. The villager in Kathiawar has never troubled himself about theories of State, to all appearances the Kathiawar States are based on the patriarchal theory, but it will come as an agreeable surprise to the reader to know that the democratic instinct is pretty strong in the villages of Kathiawar. Despite centuries of patriarchal rule they continue to be with slight modifications, those little republics which evoked the admiration of Sir Henry Maine. It may be because the levelling influence of British rule was felt less in Indian States than in British India. It may be that tyrants, since the days tyranny made its first appearance in Greece, have been striking down tall poppies, sparing the humbler growths. The village still collects the 'Gamjhanpa' or the village cess, the 'panchayat' still meets. The author righly suggests that the village panchayat should be made a living organ of the State. With the help of the village cess and contribution from the central authority, it should be made responsible for the needs of the village. It should frame its own budget and forward criticism and suggestions on the annual budget of the State. To improve the lot of the peasantry he advocates the collection of revenue in cash in lieu of the metayer system that obtains in certain States. For curselves we have no dogmatic prejudice against the Metayer system, but if it does not work in the interests of the cultivator it must go. Among reforms at the centre of authority he suggests a clear demarcation between the personal affairs of the ruler and State interests. Whether Louis XIV. ever said 'I am the state' or not, many Indian rulers seem to be under the delusion that the States are their personal property. He advocates a civil list, non-interference by the Private Secretary in the affairs of the Diwan and abolition of the evil system of granting villages in appanage to the cadets of the royal house. The Dewan should hold office for a period of five years and should be responsible to the elected assembly of the state.

All these suggestions are good so far as they go but at the risk of being considered iconclasts we would suggest that we have got too many petty States in Kathiawar and that some of them should be absorbed either in the bigger ones or in British Indian territor. The analogy of Germany is very helpful. Napoleon found that there were as many as eight hundred States in Germany and he reduced their number to something like forty. The princes were allowed to retain their title and drew a handsome pension. Royal houses that have round them historic associations may be continued but the mushroom growth of fendatories that assumed sovereign rights of the fall of the Mogul Empire must go.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

Literary critics have explained the success of Cowper's 'Task' by pointing out that if the poet's theme was poor, his occasion was magnificent. The compiler of "A Handbook of Bombay Government Records" is evidently a more unfortunate man than the poet Cowper for while his theme is as poor as the latter's his occasion is "orders of Government." It is, therefore, creditable to him that he should have made his work interesting. As the Chief Secretary to Government says in the notice attached to this book, "the historical sense, which is a public necessity in the Bombay Presidency as in every other country, can only be developed by the study of historical evidence at first-hand." To the uninitiated, however, Government records are a veritable log and we can well-understand the hesitation of the research student to avail himself of them. The 'Handbook' will come to him as a trusty guide and if only research students of history—we should like include in the term also those studying for the M.A. examination—will avail themselves of the opportunity much light may be shed on the dark spots in the history of this Presidency. The late Mr. Ranade was much helped in his historical work by official records. There is room enough for further research which may result in amplifying and perhaps correcting, Mr. Ranade's sketch of Maratha internal administration. The records go back to 1,630, and they can give to the student "a general idea of their varied interest, historical and social, coinciding as they do in time with the early struggles with European Powers, the war with the Marathas, and the whole fascinating history of the Presidency and its development." Office routine prevented the author from assuming the role of a historian which he certainly would have relished. However, as he says in the preface, "this small skeleton account of the records will serve a useful purpose. It is for others to make these dry bones live." The handbook is compiled by Mr. A. F. Kindersley and is obtainable at the price of Rs. 1-1-0 from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Poona.

EAST AND WEST.

The Meeting of the East and the West.—By C. Jinarajadasa. Published by J. R. Aria at the Vasanta Press, Adyar, Madras.

This is a timely and welcome publication. For at no period of India's history were the interests of the East and the West apparently so diametically opposed to each other as now, when the open challenge of the mailed fist has been directly thrown by the militant West to the patient and long suffering, and philosophic East. The author in his introduction reminds his readers that even that poet-laureak of Imperialism—Kipling—has too more redeeming lines which are unhappily not often quoted when people misanthropically half-quote him and cry—

"O, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet!"

These other lines, wherein lies the true touch of that Nature which maketh the whole world kin run thus:—

"But there is neither East nor West, border, breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!"

The author justly remarks that the love and admiration which too strong natures necessarily looked for each other can exist only where the strength of each is mutually recognised by the other. For this purpose there ought to be mutual understanding. When the West begins to thoroughly understand the East as completely as the East claims to have understood the West, then the differences of "border, beed and birth" will surely vanish. The author, therefore, boldly and with unerring precision proceeds to explain wherein lies the true greatness of the East unto the power-and-pure-proud West. His selection of the best taits in Indian and Eastern character, his mild and gentle rebuks at the failings and sore spot of Eastern mentality, his sympathetic hints as to how to regain the confidence, pride and comradeship of the West form highly elevating reading. To those who truly and sincerely wish to understand the East, no better book can be recommended than this extremely interesting and instructive publication of the Vasanta Press, which has ever been in the forefront of the enterprise to bring the East and the West together into fuller communion through its excellent and well-chosen publications.

"THE ALL-INDIAN SARASWAT."

We have received a copy of the above magazine which deals with the literary efforts, the social activities and the aspirations, economic as well as political, of one of the most advanced Brahmana communities of India. It is but natural that a community depending for its existence on the pen, as it were, should look askance at the recent political activities which it is apprehended will strike at the existence of the community as pen-men. It is, therefore, with great caution and an ultra-moderate dose of hesitation that the stirring political events of the day are discussed in the Journal when they are discussed at all. In "Musings without Method" Mr. V. N. Naik just touches on "Politics"—oh dreaded word!—When he says "Tyranny cannot surify," but he does not refer to any politics as such. He deals with self-purification for individual as well as nation, which the saintly Mr. Gandhi has been preaching but the writer of the "Musings" muses without open reference to the Mahatma. Evidently the great names are taboo, though the subjects are welcome. Mr. A. M. Gulvadi writes on "Communal Incentives to Thrift" and explains how existing social institution can themselves be developed to meet the economic needs of the community. The Magazine contains besides short biographies of the prominent and successful men of the community, proceedings of its fourth annual gathering, an account of the progress made by all the various associations and institutions conducted by it. The community consisting of Gujerati, Hindi, and Marathi speaking people, special articles in those languages for the use of those not knowing English are also included in magazine.

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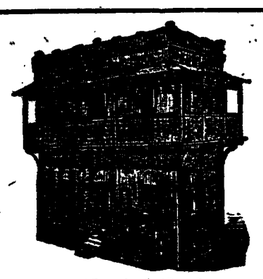

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Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S,
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponfied product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M, S.
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from descessed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any dulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

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